

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

21 ★

SOUND SEEDS *for the* SOUTH



WILLET'S NEW AND RARE DAHLIAS

Dahlias are unquestionably the finest flowering plants we have. Each plant bears hundreds of wonderful blooms throughout the Summer.

Giant-Flowering or Colossal Dahlias.

CUBAN GIANT, or DR. J. P. KIRKLAND. Dark velvety crimson; large. Stems long and wiry. Plants are very tall and sturdy. 35 cents each.

FRANK A. WALKER. (See Cut.) A New Decorative Dahlia. A charming shade of deep lavender-pink. For



Frank A. Walker.

garden decoration or for cut flowers this variety is exceptionally good having long stems and producing flowers in great abundance. This Dahlia should be in every garden. 60 cents each.

LE GRAND MANIT.

The color of this superb variety is pure white, artistically striped, splashed and blotched deep violet-purple. The plants occasionally bear a solid purple-colored flower. The effect of these phenomenal flowers is most pleasing, giving this variety a supreme place in this class. 35 cents each.

MADONNA. Magnificent New Peony-flowered Dahlia. A perfect wonder; its remarkable qualities being beautiful shape, excellent cut-flower variety, and one of the most satisfactory in the garden. The flowers are borne in a miraculous profusion, upon long graceful stems of wiry stiffness making it one of the most desirable. In color a very beautiful white, very slightly tinted, with a most delicate shade of lavender-pink. The form is perfectly original, each petal curling and twisting in a very pleasing manner. 50 cents each.

MINA BURGLE—This new introduction is one of the finest varieties to date—a champion variety, producing flowers of gigantic size and remarkable beauty; the best in existence. Color, a glowing and most brilliant scarlet. The flowers are of perfect Decorative type and are borne upon long, wiry stems well above the foliage. Attracts universal attention. 50 cents each.

QUEEN WILHELMINA. Giant Holland Peony-flowered Dahlia. Largest and finest of the pure white sorts; excellent for decorative work and unsurpassed as a cut flower. Blossoms produced upon long, graceful stems, well above the foliage. An immense, fluffy flower of pure glistening white, showing its beautiful golden yellow center very prominently, which lends an additional charm to this most beautiful flower. 35 cents each.

W. B. CHILDS (Hybrid Cactus). Desirable variety. Color a beautiful dark purple. Flowers extra large. 35 cents each.

Cactus Dahlias.

FORBES-ROBERTSON. Beautiful reddish-orange. A very satisfactory variety, flowers having long, straight, star-shaped petals. There is a profusion of smaller narrow, thread-like petals or secondary florets which intermingle with the main florets making it one of the most novel varieties. 30 cents each.

J. H. JACKSON. The finest black Cactus Dahlia in existence. An exceptionally satisfactory all-round Dahlia; one of the most prominent for garden decoration; superb as a cut-flower variety and equally good as an exhibition flower. Color, a perfectly gorgeous, deep velvety, blackish-maroon. Gigantic in size. Every Dahlia lover should grow this variety. 40 cents each.

KREIMHILDE. The queen of the Cactus Dahlias. Color, flesh (delicate pink), shading to white in the center; very late flowering. 30 cents each.

LIBELLE. Clear, deep rose-purple. 30 cents each.

PERLE DE LYON. A pure white exhibition variety of great value. Petals fringed or nicked, giving unique appearance. 45 cents each.

STERN. Bright primrose-yellow. The flowers are large; petals long and pointed. One of the most satisfactory varieties. 25 cents each.

Decorative and Show Dahlias.

ELSIE DAVIDSON. A beautiful deep, golden yellow, very large, and fine for cutting. 25 cents each.

JACK ROSE. The identical shade of the rose with the same name. This variety is exceedingly free, carrying fairly large flowers on very erect stems in great abundance; flowers early, and during the hot weather the color is likely to burn somewhat. 30 cents each.

JEANNE CHARMET. The flowers measure from 7 to 10 inches in diameter and are borne on stiff, wiry stems frequently 18 to 24 inches long. The color is a most exquisite shade of lilac-pink, daintily shading to pure white towards the center, with a tinge of light yellow at the margins. 35 cents each.

LUCY FAUCET. Pale yellow, striped deep pink or light magenta. One of the best of this set. Very large and free flowering. 35 cents each.

ROBERT BROOMFIELD. Pure white. Tall grower. 25 cents each.

SOUVENIR DE GUSTAVE DOAZON. This variety is a good comparison to the "Sunflower." It is the largest Dahlia in existence. The color is a pleasing shade of orange-red. Flowers are full to the center and often measure 9 inches and over in diameter; they can be forced to measure over 12 inches. The plant is a very tall, vigorous grower with heavy, dark, glossy green foliage and a remarkable constitution. Very long stems of pleasing, stiff, upright type. Should be in every garden. 40 cents each.

STRADEL.

Beautiful deep purple-crimson. Exceptionally free flowering. Stems long and wiry. One of the finest to date. 25 cents each.

VIVIAN.

A great favorite which received the admiration of every one who saw its wonderful flowers, the color being white, effectively edged rose-violet. An extremely wonderful blending of color possessed only by the rare novelties. One of our champions of this season's introductions and a variety worthy of the highest of praise. 35 cents each.

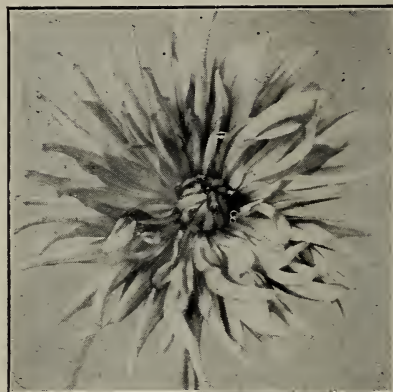
WILHELME MILLER. Very brilliant purple. This is a fine variety of the Decorative type. 25 cents each.

Single and Collarette Dahlias.

ACHIEVEMENT. This phenomenal creation is the largest Collarette Dahlia in existence—a perfect wonder, especially distinguished for its perfection and unsurpassing qualities. The flower is a clear, rich velvety maroon; collarette, a beautiful snowy white, very daintily overlaid with a delicate shade of pinkish-crimson. 35 cents each.

ADVENTURE (Single). A most pleasing shade of pinkish crimson, striped and splashed maroon. 35 cents each.

BLANCHE (Single). The flowers are large and very attractive, being a pale yellow at the base, faintly tipped pink with a cast of pure white over the whole flower making it one of the most delicate varieties to date. 25 cents each.



Kreimhilde.

Special Collections.

One each of the above 25 varieties, \$7.00. (List price on these is \$8.90.)

One each of the best six types Dahlias: Frank A. Walker, 60c; Madonna, 50c; W. B. Childs, 35c; Souvenir De Gustave Doazon, 40c; Achievement, 35c; Adventure, 35c; (list price \$2.50). Total, \$2.00.

A Matter of Confidence

In establishing the Willet Seed Company, some twenty-five or thirty years ago, Mr. Willet realized the importance of handling sound, dependable seeds; of serving the farmer and gardener. He realized that he must first gain the planter's confidence, and having gained it never betray that confidence.

A thorough study of agricultural conditions and the farmers' wants was pursued through close co-operation with the planters of this and other sections; intimate relations with the government agricultural department and personal experimentation. This policy was sound, and the N. L. WILLET SEED COMPANY grew to its present proportions in not considering itself a seed merchant only, but rather an institution for the betterment and service of agriculture in the South!

It is for us to know what is needed and supply the planter with the best of its kind at as reasonable a price as is possible. We strive to be as necessary to the farmer as he is to us.

It was Mr. Willet who first exploited and practically gave to Southern Agriculture Fulghum Oats, Abruzzi Rye, Brown Top Millet, Georgia Hundred-Day Speckled Velvet Bean and Georgia Bush Velvet Bean. These matters are worth to the South today tens of millions of dollars. Our research work in plant life, our skilled and scientific knowledge of our business and our reliability—these are well known by The Plant Division of our United States Agricultural Department, with whom on our part we have large transactions.

The Seeds we handle are grown for us by experts of long experience, and selected only from the most vigorous plants, special attention being given to size and productiveness. Every lot of seed is tested for germination in our electric seed tester before being placed in our warehouse as stock, so that our patrons are assured of obtaining,

Absolutely the Best by Test.

We try new varieties before offering them to the public; many novelties that are great successes in the North are worthless, or practically so, in this section.

ALWAYS REMEMBER that the N. L. WILLET SEED COMPANY, is at your service in all matters. Do not hesitate to let us know your problems, and we will gladly advise a solution. We appreciate all orders and try to show it by giving the same attention to small purchases that we do to the largest—THE BEST.

January 1, 1921.

N. L. WILLET SEED COMPANY.

AIDS TO AGRICULTURISTS.

An Agricultural Encyclopedia—Your farm and garden will be greatly benefited if you will read this Catalogue from cover to cover. By putting a string in it and hanging it up by the fireplace you will have a ready reference throughout the year. This book is an agricultural encyclopedia, and points a thousand ways for agriculture."

Agricultural Paper Subscriptions—For cash—taken by us at Publishers' yearly prices for following Weeklies, Semi-Monthlies, and Monthlies: Southern Cultivator (Ga.), (S.M.), \$1.00; Florida Grower (W.), \$2.00; Progressive Farmer (N. C.), (W.), \$1.00; Southern Fruit Grower (Tenn.), (M.), 50c; American Fruit Grower (M.), 50c; Country Gentleman (W.), \$1.00; Hoard's Dairyman (W.), \$1.15; Breeder's Gazette (W.), \$1.50; Augusta Daily Chronicle, containing Willet's daily "Common Sense Comments," \$8.00. Also Mr. Willet's book, "Nature in the Witness Box," \$1.25, postpaid.

INDEX

	Page		Page		Page
Artichokes	4-57	Fertilizers	30	Peas, Garden	19-20
Asparagus Roots	3	Feterita	55	Pepper	19
Asparagus Seed	4	Field Seed	39-62	Plant Setter	10
Barley	58-59	Flower Pots	30	Plant Supports	30
Beans, Garden	5-7	Flower Seed	31-38	Planting Chart	3
Beans, Soy	50-51	Forage Seed	49-62	Potato Draws	22
Beans, Velvet	52-53	Fruit Trees, Inside Rear Cover.		Potatoes, Irish	21
Beets	7-8	Garden Seed	4-30	Potatoes, Sweet	22
Beggar Weed	58	Germicides	62-63	Poisons, Killing Bugs	63
Black Medic	60	Goobers, Hog	57	Poultry Supplies	64
Boll Weevil Poisoning	42	Gourds	32	Preparations, Willet's, Inside	
Brooders	64	Grass Catchers	30	Rear Cover.	
Broom Corn	41	Grasses, Field	60-62	Pruning Shears	30
Brussels Sprouts	8	Grasses, Lawn	38-39	Pumpkins	22-23
Buckwheat	58	Grass Roots	61-62	Pumps, Spraying	63-64
Bulbs, Inside Front Cover and	37-38	Hand Sprayers	63-64	Radishes	23-24
Cabbage Plants	10	Hanging Baskets	30	Raffia, for tying	3
Cabbage Seed	8-10	Herbs	30	Rape, for Salad	24
Cantaloupe	11-13	Hose Garden	30	Rape, Dwarf Essex	57
Carpet Grass	62	Incubators	64	Rat Poison, Inside Rear Cover.	
Carrots	10	Ink Cotton Marking, Inside Rear		Rice	58
Casaba	13	Cover.		Rose Bushes, Inside Rear Cover.	
Cauliflower	10	Inoculation for Legumes	49	Ruta Baga	27
Celery	10-11	Insecticides	62-63	Salsify	24
Chinese Vegetables	4	Introductions, Willet's New	2	Seed Sower	59
Chufas	57	Japanese Vegetables	4	Shallu	55
Clovers	59-60	Kaffir Corn	55	Sorghum	54-55
Collards	11	Kale	15	Spinach	24
Contagion Rat Death, Inside Rear		Lawn Grass	38-39	Spray Machines	63-64
Cover.		Lettuce	16	Spray Material	62-63
Corn, Garden and Sugar	13-14	Machinery, Farm, Rear Cover.		Sprinklers, Lawn and Garden	30
Corn, Field	39-41	Millet	55-56	Squash	25
Corn, Pop	41	Milo Maize	55	Strawberry Plants, Inside Rear	
Cotton Seed	42-48	Musk Melon	11-13	Cover.	
Cow Peas	49-50	Mulford Culture	49	Sugar Cane, Japanese	58
Cow Pea Huller	52	Mustard	16-17	Sunflower, Russian	58
Cucumber	14-15	Nursery Department, Inside Rear		Swiss Chard, Spinach Beet	8
Cushaw	23	Cover.		Teosinte	55
Dahlias, Inside Front Cover.		Oats	59	Tobacco Seed	58
Dairy Supplies	64	Okra	17	Tomato Plants	26
Dasheen	15	Onion Seed	17-18	Tomato Seed	25-26
Dips, Cattle and Hog Inside		Onion Sets	18	Trees, all kinds, Inside Rear	
Rear Cover.		Parsley	18-19	Cover.	
Dog Remedies and Feeds	63	Parsnip	19	Turnips	27
Dusting Machines	64	Peach Trees, Inside Rear Cover.		Velvet Beans	52-53
Egg Plant Seed	15	Peanuts	56-57	Velvet Bean Huller	32
Eggs for Hatching	64	Peas, Canada Field	50	Vetch	59
Farm Seed	39-62	Peas, Cow	49-50	Water Melon	28-30

Get "NATURE IN THE WITNESS BOX," by N. L. Willet, \$1.25 Postpaid.

NON-GUARANTEE—We exercise the greatest care in handling our seed, for our interest as well as that of our customers. We buy from reliable growers. However, because of Providential causes, weather conditions, etc., so greatly effect the germination of seeds and the outcome of crops, the N. L. WILLET SEED COMPANY gives no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matters of any seeds, plants or bulbs, and will not be responsible in any way for the crop.

If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they are to be returned at once, and we will promptly refund the purchase price. All claims must be made within five days.

PARCEL POST RATES.

Weight, in pounds.	Local	ZONES							
		1st Up to 50 miles.	2d, 50 to 150 miles.	3d, 150 to 300 miles.	4th, 300 to 600 miles.	5th, 600 to 1000 miles.	6th, 1000 to 1400 miles.	7th, 1400 to 1800 miles.	8th, Over 1800 miles.
1 lb.	\$.05	\$.05	\$.05	\$.06	\$.07	\$.08	\$.09	\$.11	\$.12
2 lbs.	.06	.06	.06	.08	.11	.14	.17	.21	.24
3 lbs.	.06	.07	.07	.10	.15	.20	.25	.31	.36
4 lbs.	.07	.08	.08	.12	.19	.26	.33	.41	.48
5 lbs.	.07	.09	.09	.14	.23	.32	.41	.51	.60
6 lbs.	.08	.10	.10	.16	.27	.38	.49	.61	.72
7 lbs.	.08	.11	.11	.18	.31	.44	.57	.71	.84
8 lbs.	.09	.12	.12	.20	.35	.50	.65	.81	.96
9 lbs.	.09	.13	.13	.22	.39	.56	.73	.91	1.08
10 lbs.	.10	.14	.14	.24	.43	.62	.81	1.01	1.20
11 lbs.	.10	.15	.15	.26	.47	.68	.89	1.11	1.32
12 lbs.	.11	.16	.16	.28	.51	.74	.97	1.21	1.44
13 lbs.	.11	.17	.17	.30	.55	.80	1.05	1.31	1.56
14 lbs.	.12	.18	.18	.32	.59	.86	1.13	1.41	1.68
15 lbs.	.12	.19	.19	.34	.63	.92	1.21	1.51	1.80
16 lbs.	.13	.20	.20	.36	.67	.98	1.29	1.61	1.92
17 lbs.	.13	.21	.21	.38	.71	1.04	1.37	1.71	2.04
18 lbs.	.14	.22	.22	.40	.75	1.10	1.45	1.81	2.16
19 lbs.	.14	.23	.23	.42	.79	1.16	1.53	1.91	2.28
20 lbs.	.15	.24	.24	.44	.83	1.22	1.61	2.01	2.40
21 lbs.	.15	.25	.25	.46	.87	1.28	1.69	2.11	2.52
22 lbs.	.16	.26	.26	.48	.91	1.34	1.77	2.21	2.64
23 lbs.	.16	.27	.27	.50	.95	1.40	1.85	2.31	2.76
24 lbs.	.17	.28	.28	.52	.99	1.46	1.93	2.41	2.88
25 lbs.	.17	.29	.29	.54	1.03	1.52	2.01	2.51	3.00
26 lbs.	.18	.30	.30	.56	1.07	1.58	2.09	2.61	3.12
27 lbs.	.18	.31	.31	.58	1.11	1.64	2.17	2.71	3.24
28 lbs.	.19	.32	.32	.60	1.15	1.70	2.25	2.81	3.36
29 lbs.	.19	.33	.33	.62	1.19	1.76	2.33	2.91	3.48
30 lbs.	.20	.34	.34	.64	1.23	1.82	2.41	3.01	3.60
31 lbs.	.20	.35	.35	.66	1.27	1.88	2.49	3.11	3.72
32 lbs.	.21	.36	.36	.68	1.31	1.94	2.57	3.21	3.84
33 lbs.	.21	.37	.37	.70	1.35	2.00	2.65	3.31	3.96
34 lbs.	.22	.38	.38	.72	1.39	2.06	2.73	3.41	4.08
35 lbs.	.22	.39	.39	.74	1.43	2.12	2.81	3.51	4.20
36 lbs.	.23	.40	.40	.76	1.47	2.18	2.89	3.61	4.32
37 lbs.	.23	.41	.41	.78	1.51	2.24	2.97	3.71	4.44
38 lbs.	.24	.42	.42	.80	1.55	2.30	3.05	3.81	4.56
39 lbs.	.24	.43	.43	.82	1.59	2.36	3.13	3.91	4.68
40 lbs.	.25	.44	.44	.84	1.63	2.42	3.21	4.01	4.80
41 lbs.	.25	.45	.45	.86	1.67	2.48	3.29	4.11	4.92
42 lbs.	.26	.46	.46	.88	1.71	2.54	3.37	4.21	5.04
43 lbs.	.26	.47	.47	.90	1.75	2.60	3.45	4.31	5.16
44 lbs.	.27	.48	.48	.92	1.79	2.66	3.53	4.41	5.28
45 lbs.	.27	.49	.49	.94	1.83	2.72	3.61	4.51	5.40
46 lbs.	.28	.50	.50	.96	1.87	2.78	3.69	4.61	5.52
47 lbs.	.28	.51	.51	.98	1.91	2.84	3.77	4.71	5.64
48 lbs.	.29	.52	.52	1.00	1.95	2.90	3.85	4.81	5.76
49 lbs.	.29	.53	.53	1.02	1.99	2.96	3.93	4.91	5.88
50 lbs.	.30	.54	.54	1.04	2.03	3.02	4.01	5.01	6.00
51 lbs.	.30	.55	.55	1.06					
52 lbs.	.31	.56	.56	1.08					
53 lbs.	.31	.57	.57	1.10					
54 lbs.	.32	.58	.58	1.12					
55 lbs.	.32	.59	.59	1.14					
56 lbs.	.33	.60	.60	1.16					
57 lbs.	.33	.61	.61	1.18					
58 lbs.	.34	.62	.62	1.20					
59 lbs.	.34	.63	.63	1.22					
60 lbs.	.35	.64	.64	1.24					
61 lbs.	.35	.65	.65	1.26					
62 lbs.	.36	.66	.66	1.28					
63 lbs.	.36	.67	.67	1.30					
64 lbs.	.37	.68	.68	1.32					
65 lbs.	.37	.69	.69	1.34					
66 lbs.	.38	.70	.70	1.36					
67 lbs.	.38	.71	.71	1.38					
68 lbs.	.39	.72	.72	1.40					
70 lbs.	.40	.74	.74	1.44					

Find your Zone—Top of table (number of miles you are from Augusta, Ga.)

Weight of goods purchased—left column under "weight in pounds."

The intersection of these two lines gives the amount of postage required.

If, for example, you are in the 3d Zone (between 150 and 300 miles from Augusta, Ga.), and you are ordering 6 pounds of seed the postage will be 16 cents.

GENERAL INFORMATION AND TERMS OF SALE.

REMITTANCES should be made by P. O. or EXPRESS MONEY ORDER or REGISTERED LETTER, so in case they go astray in the mail they can be traced and duplicates secured. POSTAGE STAMPS in small amounts are acceptable. NO GOODS SENT C. O. D., unless 25 per cent of the price accompanies the order. We do not ship plants C. O. D. In sending order it is well to state whether desired by EXPRESS, PARCEL POST or FREIGHT. When no shipping instructions are given we use our own judgment.

PRICES IN THIS CATALOGUE are net and cancel all previous quotations. They are based on market prices and conditions at the time catalogue is printed, and are subject to fluctuations from time to time, especially field seeds and feeds. We are pleased to quote prices at any time, or will fill all orders entrusted to us at prices consistent with the best quality of seeds.

BUYING BY MAIL

Is easier and more satisfactory than other methods. It is the logical way to buy Seeds, Bulbs and Nursery Stock because, with the catalogue before you, you can study just what is most suitable for your conditions, and you are bound to be more pleased. Simply write your order on the enclosed order blank (add the weights of the seeds ordered and with the assistance of the Parcel Post Table on this page figure the postage), make out a money order, or check, to cover the amount of purchase, plus postage (we pay the war tax), mail the letter, and within a few days your seeds, or other matter, will be delivered to you.

Express Rates on seeds are lower than most other merchandise. 15 lbs. of seeds within a 300-mile radius of Augusta costs about 45c.

WILLET'S INTRODUCTIONS

WILLET'S WONDER GARDEN PEAS—(Dwarf, extra early). Plant in very early Spring—will stand more cold than any other Pea. The most prolific of all Garden Peas. A remarkable thing about Willet's Wonder Garden Pea is that it stools from 5 to 10 times and spreads as wide as it is high and is covered with pods of small delicious Peas of the most exquisite flavor.

We have never had enough of these Wonderful Peas to sell in an unlimited way, and, therefore, restrict orders to 3 lbs. to a customer. Price: pkt. 25c; 1-4 lb. 60c; ½ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$1.75.

WILLET'S WHITE GLASIER RADISH—Our new and remarkably large white Radish of exquisite sweet flavor, without pithy center. Makes in 3 to 4 weeks. Plant any time during Fall or Spring. It is crisp and highly desirable in every respect. Used largely by restaurants and hotels in salad combination sliced or cut in cubes. Price: Pkt. 20c; ½ oz. 50c. Not more than 1 oz. to a customer.

WILLET'S TOMIETREE TOMATO—This new remarkable Tomato probably means more to gardeners than any introduction since the advent of WILLET'S WONDER GARDEN PEA.

Smooth, handsome fruit, of deep brilliant red, medium size, very fleshy and with comparatively no seed chamber. It has a most delicious flavor, and is of a beautiful appetizing appearance.

One of the many advantages this Tomato has over others, is that it is a tree Tomato, and does not have to be staked or trellised.

We cannot impress too highly the wonderful solidity of its meat and the delicacy of its flavor.

Seed of WILLET'S TOMIETREE TOMATO are very scarce and only listed by us. Price, per pkt., 25c; ½ oz. \$1.00.

WILLET'S WHITE QUEEN EGG PLANT—(Originated in Georgia.) A large, new, creamy white Egg Plant of the most delicious flavor. White Queen is identical to New York Improved in growth size and form of fruit. The skin is pale, greenish yellow, giving it the appearance of a huge pearl. The flavor of White Queen Egg Plant is undoubtedly superior to any Egg Plant yet produced. Price: Pkt. 20c; oz. 75c; 1-4 lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

Calendar for Monthly Operations in the South

What to Plant and When to Plant for Each Month in the Year.

JANUARY

GARDEN—Asparagus Roots, Cabbage Plants, Onion Sets, Shallots, Chinese and Japanese Seeds, English Peas, Carrots, Kale, Radish, Spinach, Turnips, Mustard, Strawberry Plants, Nursery Stock, Spring Grass.

IN BEDS—Tobacco, Cabbage, Collards, Lettuce, Beets, Cauliflower, Spring Flower Seeds, Bulbs and Sweet Peas.

PRUNE VINES, Fruit Trees, etc. Spray with Willet's Insecticides.

FARM—Vetches, Oats, Wheat, Rye, Barley... Start Incubator.

FEBRUARY

GARDEN—Asparagus Roots, Cabbage Plants, Onion Sets, Shallots, English Peas, Chinese and Japanese Seeds, Artichokes, Irish Potatoes, Beets, Cabbage, Carrots, Collards, Celery, Mustard, Parsnip, Parsley, Radish, Salsify, Spinach, Turnips, Dwarf Essex Rape, Strawberry Plants, Nursery Stock, Dahlia, Gladioli, Canna Bulbs, etc., Spring Grass.

IN BEDS—Tobacco, Tomato, Cabbage, Pepper, Egg Plants, Sweet Potatoes, Flower Seeds.

FARM—Canada Field Peas, Oats, Rye, Barley, Grass, Clovers, Rape, Early Corn.

POULTRY—Set hens over standard-bred eggs. Raise the best. They cost no more to feed. Plant Vines, Sunflower Seed, Castor Oil Bean for shade in chicken yards.

MARCH

GARDEN—All Early Garden Seeds, Chinese and Japanese Seeds, Garden Corn, Transplant from Hotbeds Cauliflower, Cabbage, Lettuce, etc. Onion Sets, Tomato Plants, Egg Plants, Pepper Plants, Lettuce Plants.

LATE IN MARCH—Cantaloupe, Squash, Watermelon, Cucumber, Okra.

FLOWER SEEDS OF ALL KINDS—Dahlia Bulbs, Canna Bulbs, Gladioli Bulbs, Elephant Ear, Tuberose, Bedding Plants, Japanese Lilies, Bermuda Roots.

FARM—Field Corn, Spring Oats, Carpet Grass, Clovers and Grasses of all kinds, Spring Beardless Barley, Artichoke, Dwarf Essex Rape, Cow Peas, Velvet Beans, Soy Beans, Peanuts, Watermelon, Dasheen, Sweet Potato Draws.

POULTRY—Keep Incubator going. Early Chicks are best. Set hens over standard-bred eggs. Plant green for chickens. Plant vines, etc., to shade chicken yards.

APRIL

GARDEN—Irish Potatoes, Snap Beans, Field Peas, Garden Corn, Cantaloupe, Squash, Watermelon, Cucumber, Okra, etc., Tomato Plants, Egg Plants, Pepper Plants.

FLOWERS—All Flower Seed, Bedding Plants, Hanging Baskets, Porch Boxes, Summer Flowering Bulbs, Japan Lilies, Dahlias, etc., Bermuda Roots.

POULTRY YARDS—Plant Ricinus, Castor Oil Beans for shade, also Sunflower Seeds.

FARM—Willet's Cotton Seeds, Carpet Grass, Grasses and Clovers, Corn, Chufas, Peanuts, Rice, Watermelon, Sorghum, Millets, Cow Peas, Velvet Beans, Dasheen, Sweet Potato Draws, Irish Potatoes, Pumpkin.

MAY

GARDEN—Okra, Cantaloupe, Watermelon, Snap Beans, Butterbeans, Garden Corns, Tomato, Sweet Potato Draws.

FLOWERS—Bedding Plants, Dahlia, Gladioli, Cannas, Elephant Ear, Tuberose, Japanese Lilies.

FARM—Carpet Grass, Sorghums, Millets, Cow Peas, Corn, Cotton, Chufas, Peanuts, Rice, Velvet Beans, Soy Beans, Pumpkin, Watermelon, Grasses, Kaffir Corn, Sweet Potato Plants.

JUNE

GARDEN—Tomato Plants, Squash, Cucumber, Okra, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Butterbeans, Pole Beans, New Zealand Spinach, Collards.

FLOWERS—Zinnias, Marigold, etc. Caladium, Salvia Plants, Phlox.

FARM—Brown Top Millet. Other Millets, Sorghums, Feterita, Kaffir Corn, Cow Peas, Soy Beans, Velvet Beans, Peanuts, Sudan Grass, Sweet Potato Cuttings, Beggar Weed.

JULY

GARDEN—Cabbage, Collards, Ruta Baga, Turnip, Beets. **FARM**—Millets, Cow Peas, Soy Beans, Peanuts, Mexican June Corn, Ensilage Corn, Crimson and Burr Clover in last plowing of cotton and corn. Lookout Mountain Potatoes.

AUGUST

GARDEN—Snap Beans, Lettuce, Spinach, Carrots, Romaine, Salsify, Turnip, Cucumber. Late crop of Tomato Plants, Cabbage Plants, Collard Plants.

FARM—Crimson Clover, Burr Clover, Rye and Barley for grazing. Rye as cover crop, Alfalfa and other Clovers. Amber Sorghum, Sudan Grass, Vetch and Rape.

SEPTEMBER

GARDEN—Carrots, Kale, Beets, Chard, Lettuce, Romaine, Spinach, Radish, Turnip, Salsify, Parsnip, Parsley, Chinese and Japanese Seeds, Strawberry Plants, Winter Lawn Grass, Dutch Bulbs.

FARM—Spring Beardless Barley, Burr Clover in Corn and Cotton Middles. Vetches, Crimson Clover, Black Medic, Grass Seeds, Turf Oats, Barley, Rye, Dwarf Essex Rape.

POULTRY—Plant Rape, Rye, Barley, etc., for greens. Chickens need it. Give chickens tonic to help through moult.

OCTOBER

GARDEN—Salad Turnips, Collards, Kale, Rape, Lettuce, Mustard, Chinese and Japanese Seeds, Spinach, Chard, Carrots, Parsnip, Cabbage Plants, Onion Sets, Strawberry Plants.

FLOWERS—Hyacinth, Tulips, Crocus, Oxalis, Narcissus, Daffodils, Jonquils, Freesias, Chinese Sacred Lilies, Winter Lawn Grass.

FARM—Grasses, Clovers, Barley, Oats, Wheat, Rye, Vetches, Black Medic, Rape.

POULTRY—Same as for September.

NOVEMBER

GARDEN—English Peas, Strawberry Plants, Onion Sets, Cabbage Plants, Kale, Rape.

FLOWERS—Hyacinth and other bulbs as for October. Winter Lawn Grass.

FARM—Gather and bank Sweet Potatoes. Plant Barley, Oats, Rye, Wheat, Clovers, Black Medic.

POULTRY—Plant Rape, Rye, Barley for Chickens, cull down your flock and mate pens. Buy new cockerels or pullets to introduce new blood in strain. Give chickens egg producer to start laying.

DECEMBER

GARDEN—Get hotbeds ready. Plant Onion Sets, Cabbage, Lettuce, Beets, Asparagus Roots.

ORCHARDS—Plant Nursery Stock, Fruit Trees, Nuts, Evergreens, etc. Spray trees for scale. Prune.

FLOWERS—Sweet Peas, Dutch Bulbs.

FARM—Rye, Barley, Oats, Wheat, Canada Field Peas.

POULTRY—Start incubator or set hens for next year's early laying pullets and show birds. Plant Rye, Barley for green. Give chickens egg producer to start them laying.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

Culture for Garden—Open furrows 8 inches deep and 4 to 6 feet apart. Place roots in bottom of furrow, 12 to 18 inches apart; cover with 2 or 3 inches of soil. As shoots appear, fill in around them with well-rotted stable manure. You can't get your beds too rich nor use too much manure for the crop. One hundred roots sets a bed about 10x30 feet.

Culture for Farm—Lay rows 6 feet apart. Scrape out soil in water furrow so that level of water furrow will be 7 to 8 inches below the ground. Plant crowns with eye up, straight in the row, and 27 or 28 inches apart, cover with 2 or 3 inches of soil. For first two years, cultivate and gradually throw soil over into water furrow until the water furrow is itself a raised bed. First year use 1,000 pounds of guano per acre; after that stable manure. Soil needs to be rich. Plant roots from November to March; market March to May 15th. Roots can not be dug and planted until after frost kills the tops.

For Asparagus Rust—Spray 1 gal. Lime Sulphur solution with 5 lbs. of resin soap in 100 gals. water; 3 applications intervals ten days.

Prices: We supply any variety in catalog from Nov. to March. Will bear transportation to any part of United

States. 1,000 roots weigh about 100 lbs.; it takes 4,000 to 5,000 per acre. Duration of beds from 12 to 15 years. Postpaid: 100 for \$1.50, 500 for \$4.00. By express: 1,000 for \$6.00. Get prices on large amounts.

ASPARAGUS BUNCHERS—

No. 2, 7 to 9-in.

Bunchers, \$3.25.

No. 3, 7½ to 12-

inch Bunchers,

\$3.50.

ASPARAGUS KNIVES—

Latest Improved,

each \$0.60

RAFFIA—Largely used for tying and bunching Asparagus, Beets, Carrots, and all vegetables for market.

1 pound \$0.35

5 pounds, per pound30

10 pounds, per pound25

25 pounds, per pound22



Asparagus Bunchers.

Plant Pecan Trees—They pay and require but little care. See our nursery department page.

GARDEN SEEDS AND PLANTS

During the past few years there has been an unprecedented demand for seeds of all kinds. Labor conditions have been most unfavorable to the growing of good Garden Seeds, because skill and thorough knowledge of growing is necessary. Errors are disastrous. Many large seed houses bought heavily and there is still a tremendous surplus of these old seeds on the market. We have just finished our annual "clean up" of old stock, and assure our customers they can depend upon getting absolutely the best by test. We list below the best varieties of Garden Seeds for the Southland.

FOR GARDEN INSECT CONTROL—Write Agricultural Department, Washington, D. C., Farmer's Bulletin 856, by Chittenden; also get Farmer's Bulletin 934, "Home Gardening in the South," by Thompson, of Washington.

JAPANESE AND CHINESE VEGETABLE SEEDS

Introduced into this country by the Japanese and Chinese of the Pacific Coast. These vegetables, because of their superior quality, have won favor throughout the United States, and are very successfully grown in our Southern States in the early Spring and late Fall. The varieties listed below are not novelties, but are now classed as staple vegetables of great merit, and have been grown with great satisfaction for the past three or four years in increasing quantities each season.

CHINESE PE-TSAI—KINCHIU—Celery Cabbage. See



Chinese Pe-Tsai—Kinchiu.

cut. A beautiful and valuable plant in universal use in China, and forming the chief ingredient of chop suey. U. S. Dept. Agriculture advice is to widely grow it using it like lettuce, and in cold slaw, and served raw and shredded. Pound for pound, contains as much of the valuable substance for which we eat lettuce. Easier grown and keeps and holds up better than lettuce. It is not a cabbage. Retains crispness. Seed resemble cabbage; grows 12 to 24 inches, grows tall and its leaves infold, solidly; strip outside leaves and the inside is white, cool, crisp and delicate. Can also be cooked like cabbage. Sow July through Sept. Thin out to ten inches in the row. The heart is self-blanching; quick grower; withstands cold. Price: Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 35c; 4 ozs. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50 postpaid.

JAPANESE MUSTARD—Takana Improved—Of all mustards this is possibly the best type. Plant is hardy; and it sends up a stout stalk 3 to 4 feet high loaded with a mass of large, fleshy, smooth leaves which can be pulled off of each stem like Jersey Kale. The yield is extremely heavy. Leaves are cooked same as spinach, the flavor being a little sharp and pungent. Late Summer sowing gives greens in October; successive crops give greens until May. Can also be sown through Spring and throughout Summer. This mustard, because of its high quality and great productivity, should be in universal use among us. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 1-4 lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50 postpaid.

JAPANESE RADISH—"Mikado," or "Neriona Long"—Large, long, snow white, sometimes several feet in length, or seven or eight pounds. Very sweet and crisp and firm. Slice. Eat raw, or cook, or pickle. Quick-growing. Great favorite. Used in Augusta quite largely by restaurants. August sowing is best. 1 oz. to 100 ft. Price: Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75 postpaid.

JAPANESE SPINACH-HORENDO—Of highest quality. Leaves exceedingly large, but very tender and of fine taste. The Japanese believe this to be the best spinach in the world. Sow 1 oz. to 100 ft. 8 lbs. per acre. Sow early

Spring and August. Ready in 50 days. Leaves are large, but tender. Retains freshness long after cutting. Price: Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50 postpaid.

CHINESE SANTOSAI—Celery Cabbage. See cut. The

quickest of growers for "greens." A hundred times better than mustard or turnip tops for greens. An enormous producer. Makes head of erect leaves for Fall quick heading—matures quicker than cabbage. In large use now in America. Leaves fold inward. Leaves thick, fleshy, sweet, tender, white. Can be served like ordinary cabbage. Boil with meat or in soup or in oyster stew, or use like asparagus. Make successive plantings. Thin out to 10 inches in row. Seed resembles collard. In immense use in China. Very hardy; an ideal Fall vegetable; carries very much the same loows, being tall and slim and with leaves closely folded together, as Romaine. Fine for growing for poultry use.



Chinese Santosai.

Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00 postpaid.

JAPANESE TURNIPS—"Shogoin"—The largest of all the Japanese Turnips—sometimes 15 pounds. White, solid, sweet. For human use or cattle. Withstands cold, keeps well, shape round and uniform. Best variety for Summer planting—June, July and August. Carries not only large bottoms, but large tops. We weighed one in Augusta, December last weighing tops and bottoms, seven pounds—a very beautiful round all white turnip. 1 oz. 100 ft.; 4 lbs. an acre. Price: Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50 postpaid.

TENOJI LARGE BALL—It is the most popular variety of Japanese Turnips. Snow white smooth, globe-shaped and has fine-grained flesh of mild flavor. It forms a good root early, even in shape, and of good quality for table use. Price: Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50 postpaid.

TOKYO SUMMER MARKET—This is a very popular Turnip and matures quickly, good variety for Summer use. Flat, round, pure white, solid sweet, and excellent fine flavor. Highly esteemed by the market gardeners. Sow seeds any time in Spring. Price: Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50 postpaid.

ASPARAGUS SEED.

Georgia Grown.

Note—Largest dealers in Asparagus Seed and Roots. United States Seed Trade supplied.

Culture—Plant seed by hand, March and April, in 2½ foot rows, 2 inches apart, 1 inch deep; cultivate; use nitrogenous fertilizer, and in 12 months set out plants—only from best plants. One ounce of seed produces about 300 plants (roots), 16 lbs. for one acre, produce about 100 000 roots. Market Asparagus March to May 15th.

GIANT FRENCH ARGENTUEIL ASPARAGUS—Of great reputation in France. We got our seed originally from France, and have carefully grown it here in large amounts. A first-class variety with beautiful smooth spears. Of large size and known everywhere over the world as a fancy high-priced Asparagus used by French canners. See prices below.

PALMETTO ASPARAGUS—Popular and grown extensively for a generation around Charleston. Possibly more Palmetto is grown than any other Asparagus. See prices below.

BEN TILLMAN ASPARAGUS—Introduced by Senator Tillman. Now largely grown about Augusta. As early as

the earliest, extremely vigorous, grows large and uniform stalks and spears. Has a small percentage of culls. Spears nice and smooth; look well in bunches. The largest growers in America, who live near Augusta, pronounce this the best of all known Asparagus. We have individual growers here who plant 300 acres of it. See prices below:

PRICES for all of the above kinds—Postpaid: Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 1-4 lb. 25c; 1 lb. 50c. By express: 5 lbs. 40c; 10 lbs., 35c lb.

For Asparagus Roots—See Page Three.

ARTICHOKE.

GREEN GLOBE (French)—Grown for the undeveloped heads. Cooked like Asparagus makes a most tender and excellent vegetable; eat with butter sauce or French dressing. Once planted lasts for several years. Sow in May and thin out to 4 inches, and following spring transplant to rows 5 feet apart each way. Price, postpaid, pkt. 15c; 1 oz. \$1.00; 4 ozs. \$3.00.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE—Grown from roots or tubers. Sometimes used as a vegetable and for pickling. Plant and cultivate like potatoes. Fuller information is given under head of "Farm Seeds."

WILLET'S GARDEN BEANS

BUSH or SNAP BEANS

Culture—For earliest crop, plant first of March. For succession, plant every two weeks throughout Summer, until September. Late Snaps make satisfactory crop; should be more generally grown. For field culture, plant in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart and 3 inches between the beans, covering about 2 inches. If cultivated by hand in small gardens, rows may be 2 feet apart. Up to time of blooming, cultivate often, but never when the vines are wet, as pods and leaves would become discolored and rust. Ready in sixty days. Market, May 15th to October 15th. Plant beans in Florida from January 15th to April; also August and September. One quart plants 100 feet of drill; $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, an acre.

Use Mulford Cultures—Makes stronger plants and increases yield. Garden size, 35c and 1-4 acre, 75c.

GREEN PODDED VARIETIES.

WILLET'S IMPROVED RED VALENTINE—Strain of Red Valentine perfected through many years of careful attention. Hardy, vigorous, upright in growth, holding pods well up from the ground. Early and remarkably uniform in height as well as ripening. One of the finest beans grown for market gardeners, as a large proportion of crop can be secured at one picking. As early as any strain of Red Valentines, and fully as uniform of habit and ripening, with an almost entire absence of flat pods. Pods 5 to 6 inches long, round, thick and meaty, tender and of fine flavor. Seed similar in appearance to Extra Early Red Valentine but of a darker shade of red, inclined toward square ends. Packet 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 75c; by mail, postpaid. By express, 10 lbs. at 22c; 25 lbs. at 20c; 50 lbs. at 18c.



Willet's Imp. Red Valentine.

GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD—A very early variety; long straight, round and fleshy pods, free from strings; good bearer; healthy grower. The dry beans are oval, of a chocolate brown color and of a fleshy appearance. Packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 75c; by mail postpaid. By express, 10 lbs. at 22c; 25 lbs. at 20c; 50 lbs. at 18c.

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD—Marked by extreme earliness and productiveness. Brittle and saddle-backs. Hardier and will stand frost better than many other early kinds; entirely stringless. Makes a round podded snap, tender and of excellent quality. Packet 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 75c by mail postpaid. By express, 10 lbs. at 22c; 25 lbs. at 20c; 50 lbs. at 18c.

EARLY MOHAWK SIX WEEKS—Our hardiest bean. Perhaps the oldest of the green podded sorts, hardy, resisting even a slight degree of frost. Foliage coarse and straggling dark green, early and prolific. Pods 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long straight, flat, broad and of medium quality. Seed large, of purplish shade splashed with lighter color. Packet 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 75c, by mail postpaid. By express, 10 lbs. at 22c; 25 lbs. at 20c; 50 lbs. at 18c.

EXTRA EARLY REFUGEE, or 1,000 to 1—A seven-week plant, medium to late. Variation from the old Refugee or Thousand to One, more dwarf and compact in growth, and earlier, fit to pick nearly as early as Six Weeks. Pods round, light green, nearly straight, solid, tender, of good quality, either for canning or pickling. Seed resembles that of Refugee Wax. Packet 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 75c, by mail postpaid. By express, 10 lbs. at 22c; 25 lbs. at 20c; 50 lbs. at 18c.



Giant Stringless Green Pod.

IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX—Pods large, long, brittle and entirely stringless, and of a beautiful rich golden wax color. As a snap bean it excels every other variety in tenderness and rich buttery flavor, while as a shell bean for winter use it has few or no superiors. It is very prolific, of dwarf, compact growth. Pods $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, straight and flat; light cream wax color. Seed white splashed with purplish black. Packet 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c; lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 80c, by mail postpaid. By express, 10 lbs. at 25c; 25 lbs. at 22c; 50 lbs. at 20c.



Improved Golden Wax Beans.

Peach Trees—We have them at low prices.

CONTINUED—GARDEN BEANS.

BOUNTIFUL

—This is one of the best green podded beans on the market, especially for market gardeners; as hardy and productive as Six Weeks, with stringless pods of excellent quality. Pods 5 to 6 inches long, broad, flat, thick and meaty, very stringless. Seed medium size, yellow. The stringless tender flat green pods come very early. Produce heavily and keep on bearing a great while. Practically a stringless early yellow six weeks. Packet 10c; ½ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 75c, by mail postpaid. By express: 10 lbs. at 22c; 25 lbs. at 20c; 50 lbs. at 18c.



Bountiful Beans.

Yellow Podded or Wax Varieties.

DWARF GERMAN BLACK WAX—Of prolific type. An old variety. Tender wax pods. Strong healthy foliage, pods 4½ to 5 inches long; thick, curved, round, meaty and tender. Creamy white, excellent quality. Seed oblong, glossy black. Packet 10c; ½ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 80c, by mail postpaid. By express: 10 lbs. at 25c; 25 lbs. at 22c; 50 lbs. at 20c.

EARLY YELLOW SIX WEEKS—Hardy and very early; green pod; resembles Mohawk, save in color. Upright heavy cropper, uniform in ripening, 5½ inches long, nearly straight, flat, and of good quality. Seed long, yellow. Packet 10c; ½ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 75c, by mail postpaid. By express: 10 lbs. at 22c; 25 lbs. at 20c; 50 lbs. at 18c.

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX—Early as the Golden Wax; pods long, tender, stringless and of fine light golden color. Grows taller than Golden Wax. The truckers' favorite in yellow wax beans. Packet 10c; ½ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 80c, by mail postpaid. By express: 10 lbs. at 25c; 25 lbs. at 22c; 50 lbs. at 20c.

CURRIE'S RUST-PROOF WAX—One of the earliest of the wax sort; vines strong, robust and upright, holding the pods well off the ground. Pods are long, flat and tender, of a beautiful golden color, and of finest quality. Pods 4½ to 5 inches long. Seed larger than Black Wax, and are purplish black in color. Packet 10c; ½ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 80c, by mail postpaid. By express: 10 lbs. at 25c; 25 lbs. at 22c; 50 lbs. at 20c.

POLE, or RUNNING BEANS

Culture—Pole Beans are more sensitive to cold and wet than bush beans, and should not be planted before April. Set poles 8 feet long firmly in the ground, 4 feet apart each way, and put five or six beans, eye downward, in each hill. One pint will plant about 100 hills, one or two pecks plant an acre. Also largely planted in corn. Some plant two Russian sunflower seeds to each hill for beans to train on; pick off lower sunflower leaves to give sunlight. Ready for market, 70 to 80 days.

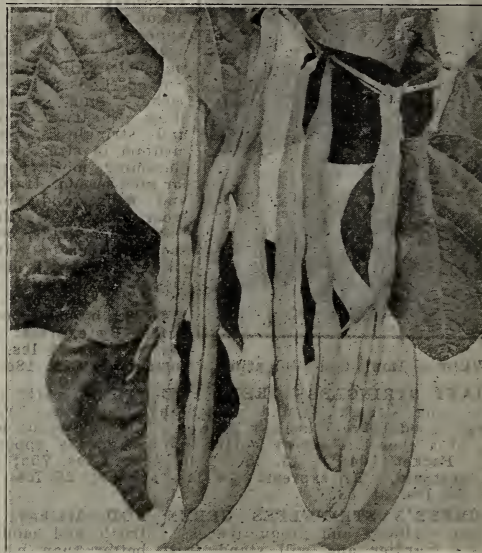
Use Mulford Cultures for Legumes. 1-4 acre, 75c; garden size, 35c.

WHITE KENTUCKY WONDER—Very early, yet bears for a long season. Stands dry weather better than Improved Kentucky Wonder. The pods, 6 to 8 inches long, are borne in clusters, are of a rich dark-green color, very meaty, entirely stringless, tender and of excellent flavor and quality. The pearly white beans make splendid dry beans for Winter use. Packet 10c; ½ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 80c, by mail postpaid. By express: 10 lbs. 25c; 25 lbs. 22c; 50 lbs. 20c.

IMPROVED KENTUCKY WONDER (Old Homestead)—Pods seven to nine inches in length, saddle-backed and solidly meaty, and of finest quality. Stringless when young. Be sure to gather pods as they mature, and vines will continue bearing to end of season. Enormously productive. Pods in clusters. Bright green color. Packet 10c; ½ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 80c, by mail postpaid. By express: 10 lbs. at 25c; 25 lbs. at 22c; 50 lbs. at 20c.

SOUTHERN WHITE CREASEBACK, or FAT HORSE—Large, long, round pods, growing in clusters of from six to twelve; silver green; the best quality of snaps. A good corn-hill bean for late planting for Fall market. Packet 10c; ½ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 80c, by mail postpaid. By express: 10 lbs. at 25c; 25 lbs. at 22c; 50 lbs. at 20c.

RED SPECKLE CUT SHORT or CORN-HILL—An old variety; popular for planting in corn; gives fair crop without use of poles; vines medium, not twining tightly; pods short, cylindrical and tender; bean nearly oblong, cut off diagonally at the ends; seed white and marked with reddish brown dots; makes until frost. Packet 10c; ½ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 80c, by mail postpaid. By express: 10 lbs. at 25c; 25 lbs. at 22c; 50 lbs. at 20c.



White Kentucky Wonder.

LIMA, or BUTTER BEANS

Culture—Lima Beans should not be planted before the weather gets warm in April. Of the large seeded sorts, one quart plants 100 hills; of the smaller sorts, one quart plants 200 hills. Poles 3 to 10 feet in length should be firmly set in center of hills before seed are planted. Bush Limas should be planted 3 feet apart, dropping two or three beans 15 inches apart in the rows. Cover about 1½ inches deep. About 1½ to 2 pecks plants an acre.

Use Mulford Cultures for Legumes. makes larger yield and improves the soil. 1-4 acre, 75c; garden size, 35c.

Bunch Butter Beans

BURPEE'S LARGE BUSH LIMA—A bush form of the large pole Lima. Beans are large and flat like those of that variety. Productive; its dwarf character is well established. Packet 10c; ½ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 85c, by mail postpaid. By express: 10 lbs. at 30c; 25 lbs. at 28c; 50 lbs. at 25c.

JACKSON'S WONDER—A flat brown bean, mottled with deep brown spots; size somewhat larger than Sieva. Most

prolific Bush Lima grown. Originated in Georgia; fully adapted to all the South. Flourishes in dryest weather and almost drought-proof. Flavor rich and delicious. A perfect bush butterbean, growing 18 inches to 2 feet high. Begins blooming early, and if kept closely picked continues to bear until frost kills plants. Good for Summer use or as a winter shelled bean. One of the most valuable introductions for Southern home gardens ever made. Packet 10c; ½ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 85c, by mail postpaid. By express: 10 lbs. at 30c; 25 lbs. at 28c; 50 lbs. at 25c.

Plant Trees and Shrubs and Make Your Home Livable.

CONTINUED—GARDEN BEANS.

HENDERSON'S DWARF SMALL LIMA—By successive plantings can get two or three crops; yield per acre, 100 bushels; plant same time as Bush Snap. Bush is dwarf and beans are small Limas. Packet 10c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 85c, by mail postpaid. By express: 10 lbs. at 30c; 25 lbs. at 28c; 50 lbs. at 25c.



Henderson's Bush Lima Beans.

Pole Butter Beans

FLORIDA BUTTER LIMA—A sure bearing Uole Lima Bean. You can't beat it for bearing anywhere in the South. It grows and bears profusely all through the season. Makes fine on poor land; begins early and stays late, furnishing plenty of delicious butterbeans for Fall use and then some for dry beans in Winter. We have known Florida Butter for 20 years. It's a bean you can depend on. Heaviest of bearers and the quality will please you. Will make where other sorts fail completely. Packet 10c; ½ lb. 30c; lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 90c, by mail postpaid. By express: 10 lbs. at 35c; 25 lbs. at 30c; 50 lbs. at 28c.

Small Lima or Carolina Sieva

SMALL LIMA, or CAROLINA SIEVA (Pole)—Similar in every way to large seeds, and pods being smaller. Largely grown in the South, and immensely popular. Packet 10c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 85c, by mail postpaid. By express: 10 lbs. at 30c; 25 lbs. at 28c; 50 lbs. at 25c.



Small Lima, or Carolina Sieva.

LARGE WHITE LIMA (Pole)—Either green or dry, this is the standard table vegetable and the best shell bean known. Give it rich ground and plenty of room. Packet 10c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 85c, by mail postpaid. By express: 10 lbs. at 30c; 25 lbs. at 25c; 50 lbs. at 25c.

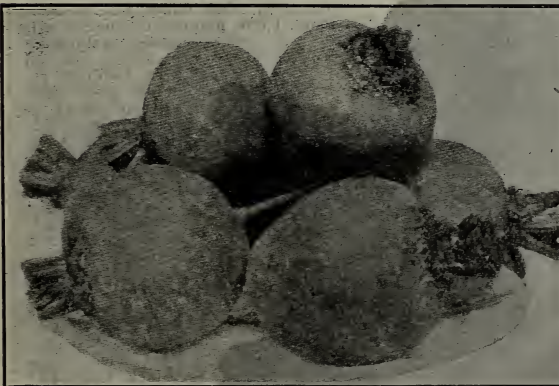
WILLET'S GARDEN BEETS

Culture—Sow as soon as ground can be worked. Ready in 75 days. Thrive best in light, loose, deeply worked soil, well manured. Winter Beets and Mangels should be sown in April or May, or as late as June. Soak seed before sowing. For field culture, sow in drills 2 to 2½ feet apart, and cover 1 inch; thin out to 4 inches. One ounce sows 50 feet of drill; 6 to 8 pounds one acre. For small garden the drills need not be more than 15 inches apart. Garden Beets can also be sown from June to October, for use during the Fall and early Winter. The young tops are superior to turnips and spinach for "greens." There is no more economic or important food crop than Beets. Their food value and their enormous productive power demand the widest cultivation.

For Succession—Beets, followed by Snap Beans or Okra in June, and by Winter Radishes, Turnips, Onions or Spinach in October. Plant Beets in Florida in December and May.

EARLY ECLIPSE—The handsomest of the very early Beets. Globe-shaped, fine dark red color, rapid grower.

IMPROVED EARLY DARK BLOOD TURNIP—Trifle later than Eclipse; flesh deep blood red; tender and fine



Early Eclipse Beets.

small tops, purplish green foliage and red veins. Packet 5c; oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 40c; lb. 90c, by mail postpaid. By express: 75c pound.



Willet's Improved Blood Turnip Beet.

unavored. The most generally used family beet. Packet 5c; oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 40c; lb. 90c, by mail postpaid. By express 75c lb.

CONTINUED—GARDEN BEETS.

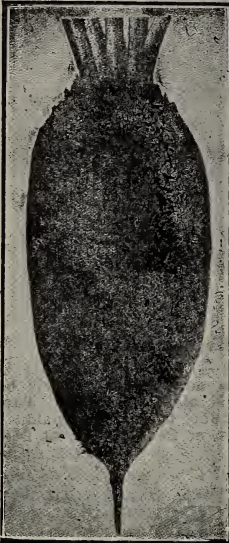
DARK RED EGYPTIAN—Highly prized by market gardeners everywhere; size about 3 inches. Slightly flattened; skin dark red; flesh fine, compact texture, tender, of superior flavor. Packet 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 1-4 lb. 40c; 1b. 90c postpaid; by express 75c lb.

EXTRA EARLY, or BASSANO—As early as Eclipse; flesh pink, with white streaks; very juicy. Packet 5c; oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 40c; 1b. 90c postpaid. By express 75c lb.

IMPROVED LONG SMOOTH BLOOD RED—Medium late; often used for late Summer planting and Winter use. Packet 5c; oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 40c; 1b. 90c, postpaid. By express 75c lb.

HALF LONG BLOOD RED—Similar to Long Blood, but differs in size, being half long. Packet 5c; oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 40c; 1b. 90c postpaid. By express 75c lb.

SILESIAN SUGAR WHITE—A sweet white beet preferred by some. Packet 5c; oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 45c; 1b. \$1.00 postpaid. By express 90c.

Stock and Sugar Beets

Norbitan Giant Beet.

dozen or two of the leaves tie them in a bunch and hang

NORBITAN GIANT—We have tried to get in this the largest stock beet that grows. A long red variety of great size. Flesh solid; a good keeper. Oz. 10c; 4 ozs. 25c; 1b. 50c postpaid. By express 40c lb.

KLEIN WANZLEBEN—The standard sugar factory beet and also very extensively used for feeding. It is said to be a great milk producer. Roots larger than Vilmorin's Improved tapering, white, and mostly underground. A heavy yielder. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 1-4 lb. 25c; 1b. 80c by mail postpaid.

Spinach Beet.

SWISS CHARD — Sow Spring and Fall in drills 12 to 18 inches apart. Leaves can be cropped six times during season. Plant grows 2½ feet high. In cutting keep the outside (only) leaves cut and the plant will continue to put out leaves as a continuous bearer, almost all the year. Poultry fond of it; take a

them up so that the chickens can pick at them easily. Desirable because it combines two vegetables in one, the young leaves to use as greens and later the broad, flat beautiful waxlike leaf stems are cooked and used either as a salad or like asparagus; also makes desirable pickles. An attractive plant, and should be grown in every garden.



Swiss Chard.

The new leaves are always put out from the center of the plant. The leaves are large, with heavy stems, very tender and brittle. Plant February 1st to April 15th; July to September. Where Rape burns up in Summer Swiss Chard is indicated as a substitute for hogging. We hogged June 1st until August 15th in 1919 Swiss Chard 4 times and the crop gave us a world of good hogging feed. Packet 5c; oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 50c; 1b. \$1.25, postpaid. By express \$1.10.

Brussels Sprouts.

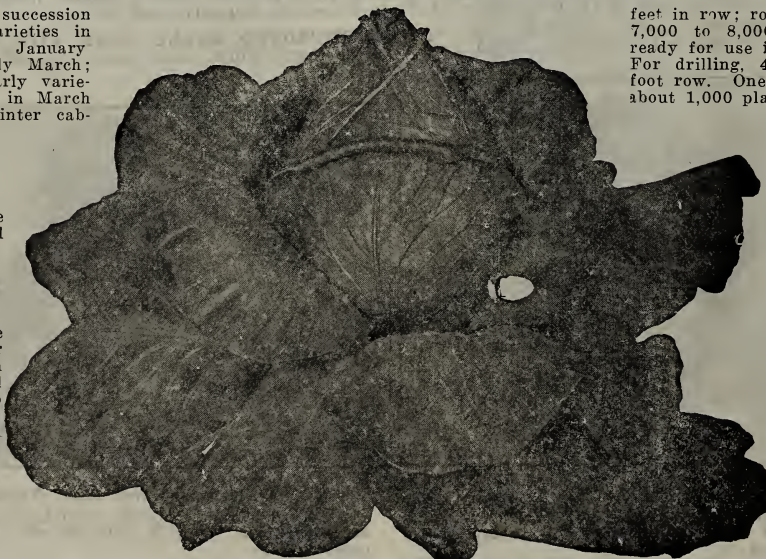
Closely akin to the cabbage and collard. Treated in the South just like collards. It produces a peculiar erect stock, about 2 feet high, and bears numerous little sprouts shaped like a head of cabbage. These set thickly on the close-jointed stalk, and develop to their entire height all at the same time.

PERFECTION—The variety for the South. Grows 2 feet high and produces from the stem numerous little sprouts, 1 or 2 inches in diameter, resembling cabbage. The sprouts are used as greens and become very tender and rich when touched by frost. Sow in May, or for succession through the year, and cultivate same as cabbage. 1 oz. makes 1,000 or more plants. Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 40c; 1-4 lb. \$1.00; 1b. \$3.00 postpaid. By express \$2.85.

WILLET'S CABBAGES

OUR CABBAGES ARE GROWN FOR US BY THE BEST-KNOWN AND MOST RELIABLE CABBAGE SEED GROWERS IN THE UNITED STATES. NO BETTER CABBAGE SEED THAN THOSE WE OFFER.

Culture—For a succession sow the early varieties in cold frames in January February, or early March; later, sow the early varieties out of doors in March or April; for Winter cabbage sow in April, May or June, transplanting in July or August to head up during the late Fall and Winter. Fall sowings, to make plants for setting out in the Fall or early Spring, should be made after September 20th; if sown earlier they will likely shoot to seed, especially in the flat-headed kinds. Early varieties should be set 18 inches apart in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart; late varieties, being larger, should be set out 2 to 3



Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage.

feet in row; rows 30 inches apart, 7,000 to 8,000 plants per acre; ready for use in 100 to 160 days. For drilling, 4 ounces seed 100-foot row. One ounce will produce about 1,000 plants; 10 ounces will

make enough plants to set an acre. Cabbage requires good rich soil, or plenty of manure and fertilizer, and to be worked frequently and deeply. For cabbage and collard "Green Cabbage Worm" spray young plants with Solution Arsenate of Lead—1 lb. to 30 gals. water; or dust with Calcium Arsenate. For lices, use "Black Leaf 40." Plant cabbage in Florida January and February, September and October. Seed sown, are ready for transplanting

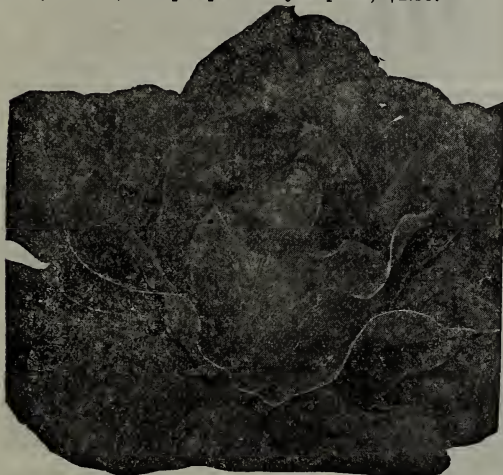
Raise Good Chickens—We Sell Standard Bred Eggs for Hatching.

WILLET'S CABBAGES—CONTINUED.

in 30 days. We make a specialty of selling cabbage seed to large cabbage plant growers.

One Acre in Cabbages should make 5,000 heads at about 4 to 5 lbs. each, or 10 tons of fine succulent feed for man, hogs and cattle. What better could you ask? No food crop is more indicated for the farm than are cabbages, and cabbage plants are dirt cheap. Every farmer should grow at least one acre in cabbages. The use of cabbage saves meat-eating, not only for the family, but for the hands of the farm. There can be no over-production, for there is no better hog, poultry and cattle food.

EARLY CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD—Early and well known favorite; heads are conical shaped; possibly the principal variety that is grown by truckers for early shipments, and by gardeners in general. Quantities of this cabbage now off Charleston in 22 pounds weight, all solid heads; 10 days later in heading than Early Jersey Wakefield; one-fourth larger in size. It is the best and most profitable early variety to grow for either market or private gardens, as it is quite sure to form fine, solid heads, and is the largest heading of all the early varieties. Produces about 300 barrel crates per acre. Not quite so hardy as Jersey Wakefield. A popular cabbage and grown quite scientifically in the South. Originated by a pioneer cabbage grower of South Carolina. Packet 5c; oz. 50c; 4 ozs. \$1.50; 1 lb. \$3.00 postpaid. By express, \$2.85.



Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage.

EXTRA EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD—Most desirable; extra early; supposed to be the earliest of all cabbages; pointed head; excellent table qualities; sure heading; a satisfactory variety. Can plant close; not so large as some later varieties, but for extra earliness the best of all. The heads are of good size, cone form, broad at the base, with twisted top. Packet 5c; oz. 50c; 4 ozs. \$1.50; 1 lb. \$3.00, postpaid. By express, \$2.85.

DANISH BALLHEAD—A favorite with truckers around Augusta, because of its solidarity and good keeping qualities. Ballhead is a sure-header, hardy and a cabbage of fine appearance. It weighs more for its size than any cabbage we know of. We have the pure strain of seed. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c; 1-4 lb. \$1.50; 1 lb. \$3.00, postpaid. By express, \$2.85 pound.

COPENHAGEN MARKET—A new cabbage in enormous demand throughout the cabbage world, and in limited supply. Three or four days later than Charleston Wakefield, but it is round-headed (and not cone-shaped), and is larger in size. They weigh an average of 10 pounds and frequently 14 to 16 pounds. The earliest of all the round-headed cabbages. Our truckers are taking rapid and large hold of this splendid new cabbage. The field yield is high, and 95 per cent head all at same time. Pkt. 5c; oz. 75c; 4 ozs. \$1.75; 1 lb. \$4.00 postpaid. By express \$3.85.

GEORGIA EARLY TRUCKER—For market gardener or planter; one of the best; large size; handsome color; fine market flavor; does not run to seed; largely used by South Caro-

lina sea coast shippers. Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c; 4 ozs. \$1.40; 1 lb. \$2.85 postpaid. By express \$2.75 lb.

EARLY WINNINGSTADT—A Prussian cabbage; a standard cone-shaped, solid head; second early variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c; 4 ozs. \$1.50; 1 lb. \$3.00 postpaid. By express \$2.85 lb.

EARLY LARGE YORK—For very early sowing; an old English variety; heads small and slightly heart-shaped; rather dwarf; can be planted closely—8 inches in row. Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c; 4 ozs. \$1.50; 1 lb. \$3.00 postpaid. By express \$2.85 lb.

WILLET'S ALL-SEASON SUREHEADER—Surehead has all the individual type of the large Flat Dutch and emanated from that variety by selection. Is popular with all for its size and sure heading. Fine for second early or late sowing. Grown quickly to a large size and heads surely. It is a true, sure, heard-header. Its name is an index of its character. Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c; 4 ozs. \$1.40; 1 lb. \$2.85 postpaid. By express \$2.75 lb.

IMPROVED EARLY FLAT DUTCH—Not so early as the very earlier and not so heavy as some, but very salable because of its flat shape; very extensively planted; weighs from 10 to 12 pounds. Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c; 4 ozs. \$1.40; 1 lb. \$2.85 postpaid. By express \$2.75 lb.

IMPROVED EARLY DRUMHEAD—An intermediate kind between the cone-shaped early and late varieties; can be planted closely; takes its name from its shape. Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c; 4 ozs. \$1.40; 1 lb. \$2.85, postpaid. By express, \$2.75 lb.

CAROLINA WINTER—Grown and highly prized for many years below Augusta. Deserves widest and universal use throughout all the South—dependent as we are upon the North and Europe for cabbage seed—usually small-head cabbage. Exploited and only listed by this house. The largest of all cabbages, and the only cabbage that for the grower seeds in the South and reproduces itself (cut off the heads and eat them and the plant will grow out and go to seed for saving). Absolutely never cold-killed. Is of immense size; often 3 to 3½ feet across; sometimes runs 15 to 18 to 20 lbs. Augusta truckers have whole-saled them in Augusta at 15c per head—retailed at 25c. Have high (18 ins.) stems, and with a small green outer fringe resembling a collar. The big center is hard, firm, white and solid. The heads are round like Flat Dutch. Plant in March or April and no later than May 15th. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 75c; 4 ozs. \$1.75; 1 lb. \$4.00 postpaid. By express \$3.85 lb.

BUNCOMBE, or NORTH CAROLINA—A firm, solid header, and keeps well; either a Spring or Winter cabbage. Pkt. 5c; oz. 75c; 4 ozs. \$1.75; 1 lb. \$4.00 postpaid. By express \$3.85 lb.

SUCCESSION CABBAGE—A thoroughbred second early cabbage, pronounced by experts the most perfect type grown. Especially recommended on account of its uniform size. One of the surest varieties to make a crop under all conditions, and does well in all seasons, no matter when planted. The earliest header among flat varieties; 10 days later than Charleston Wakefield; more delicate. A popular cabbage large yielder, often making 400 barrel crates per acre, and more when everything is favorable. Sometimes have complaints in the market of this cabbage being too large (sometimes 20 pounds), but this fault can be easily overcome by planting them thicker. Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c; 4 ozs. \$1.40; 1 lb. \$2.85, postpaid. By express, \$2.75 lb.



Succession Cabbage.

We Sell Day Old Chicks.

WILLET'S CABBAGES—CONTINUED.

PREMIUM LATE DRUMHEAD—Sow in Sept.; very hardy and withstands cold; large round heads, though sometimes flattened on top; well known. Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c; 4 ozs. \$1.40; lb. \$2.85 postpaid. By express \$2.75 lb.

PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH—The old favorite for Fall and Winter sowing; grows low to ground; heads large, bluish green in color; broad and flat top. Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c; 4 ozs. \$1.40; lb. \$2.85 postpaid. By express \$2.75.

WILLET'S CABBAGE PLANTS**BY PARCEL POST PREPAID (Frost Proof)**

Grown from the best of Long Island grown seed and not imported seed; shipped direct from our growing station in Carolina by parcel post or express—shipment from November to April 15th. The plants will be somewhat wilted and have a hard, stunted appearance, disappointing to the sight, but regardless of appearance, they will produce results. Transplant deep, up to first leaf, in deep, rich soil, and water plants well. Set out 2 to 3 feet in row; rows 30 inches apart; 7,000 to 8,000 plants per acre. Early Winter Deliveries are from October to March f. o. b. Carolina or Ga. Coasts; Summer and Fall Deliveries are f. o. b. N. Car. in July, Aug., Sept. and Oct. Ready for use in 100 or 160 days. Varieties: Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession and Early Flat Dutch, Surehead. Terms cash with order. No plants shipped C. O. D. Price: 100 and 200 at 50c per 100; 300 at 45c per 100; 500 for \$1.75; 1,000 for \$3.00, by parcel post, prepaid.

For a Succession, cabbage can be followed by pole or butterbeans about June 15th, and by kale or extra early peas in September.

Willet's Early Cabbage Plants**BY EXPRESS (Frost Proof)**

Delivery by October to April 15th. Our plants are from seed sown in open fields on the Carolina and Georgia coasts, and are frost-proof. "Frost-proof" refers to plants when just set out; it does not refer to plants that have grown off and have absorbed in warm weather a heavy succulent watery growth easily attacked by frost.

We ship millions of cabbage plants; do an immense business in them, and can figure on largest orders October to April, also in midsummer. Read "Cabbage Plants—Parcel Post," just below, and for method of growing.

Varieties—Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Early Flat Dutch, Surehead. All cabbage plants are cash with order. No plants shipped C. O. D. 1,000, \$2.50; 2,000, \$2.40; 5,000 to 10,000, \$2.25 per 1,000, f. o. b. grower for express shipment.

MASTER'S PLANT SETTER

Can set, water and fertilize more plants than three men can set by hand. Every plant securely rooted by absorption—Nature's own way. No blank. No stooping. No more lame back.

Don't wait for showers, but keep the Planter going every day regardless of weather, and by using water or liquid fertilizer you will produce the best stand of plants ever seen. This system of planting is guaranteed to be proof against cut-worms or your money back.

Especially adapted for new land, either stumpy or stony. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Get literature and see how it's done. Sets 5,000 to 10,000 plants a day—cabbages, sweet potatoes, tobacco, tomatoes, pepper, collards, etc. \$6.75 each.

WILLET'S CARROTS

Culture—One ounce plants a 100-foot row; 3 pounds an acre. Soil must be fertile, deeply dug and light or sandy. Soak seed well. Sow in drills from March to November; press down, thin out from 2 to 4 inches so plants can be worked. Can be used in 70 to 120 days. Best time for planting August to October.

Digestible, wholesome, with six times more nutriment by weight than Irish potatoes. Boil without peeling. Valuable in stews and soups, as its pectin acid gelatinizes all fluids and makes them easily digested.

For Succession, Carrots, followed by egg plants in June, and by turnips or other greens for salad in the Fall.

OXHEART—One of the finest flavored Carrots for table use, measures 2 to 3 inches in diameter at top, and from 3 to 4 inches in length. Does especially well in heavy soils. Yields heavily, has rich orange color and no core. Pkg. 5c; oz. 15c; 1 lb. 90c, postpaid.

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE—A standard late variety; handsome and uniform in shape; deep orange color; good flavor; yields heavily; requires deep soil; plants should stand 8 ins. apart in 18-in. drills for roots to attain full size. Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 35c; lb. 80c postpaid. By express, 70c pound.



Improved Long Orange Carrot.

CHANTENAY—Deep scarlet off uniform shape; a heavy yielder and of fine table quality; grows 5 to 7 inches long. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 35c; lb. 80c postpaid. By express, 70c lb.

HALF-LONG DANVER—One of the most productive, and suits all kinds of soils. The roots are smooth and handsome, a deep orange color, medium length, tapering to a blunt point. The flesh is sweet, crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 35c; lb. 80c postpaid. By express, 70c lb.

CARROTS FOR STOCK

Culture—Sow 3 pounds to the acre. These roots are often 15 inches in circumference; greatly enjoyed by stock and gives fine color to butter. 500 bushels can be raised on one acre. 1 bushel is equal to 1 bushel of corn in feed value.

BELGIAN YELLO—The largest heaviest cropping and most nutritious yellow variety in cultivation. Easily gathered, as the roots grow largely above the ground. Packet 5c; 1 ounce 10c; 4 ounces 20c; pound 40c, postpaid. By express 35c lb.



Chantenay Carrot.

CAULIFLOWER

Culture—Grows in soil adapted to cabbages with same methods of cultivation. Sow seed in December in cold frame or hotbed, and plants wintered over and made as hardy as possible. Put out as soon as danger of hard freeze has passed. Rapid cultivation is necessary to bring the plants to head before hot weather. Heads will be improved if the leaves are tied over them when beginning to form. One ounce for 1,000 plants. Ready in 95 to 120 days. Market from May 15th to July 15th; October 15th to November 15th. Also plant September 1st for December and January. Fall planting (now largely adopted in Louisiana) is the better one for the South.

EARLY SNOWBALL—Plant 30 inches apart each way; very early and very reliable for heading, besides being very dwarf in its habits of growth and very short outer leaves. Imported directly by us from the best Holland grower. Packet 25c; oz. \$2.00; 1-4 lb. \$7.00; lb. \$25.00, postpaid.

CELERY

Culture—Germinates within 1 to 2 weeks. One ounce makes 2,000 plants, 50 feet drill. Eight ounces to an acre. Grown extensively for market. Sow April, May and June, and also in August and September. Transplant when 6 inches high in 3-foot rows, 6 inches in row. When tall enough they should be covered with



Golden Self-Blanching Celery.

Use Willet's Insecticides.

CELERY—CONTINUED.

earth to bleach. Ready for use in 140 to 175 days. Market September to January 15th. Plant celery in Florida August to November.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING (French)—A self-blanching variety of the White Plume type; ready for use nearly as early; bleaches as easily and is larger in size, as well as finer in quality than most varieties; is crisp, tender and of fine flavor; keeps well. Packet 10c; ounce 50c; 1-4 lb. \$2.00; lb. \$7.00 postpaid. By express, \$6.85 lb..

BOSTON MARKET—Dwarf branching variety grown so

extensively about Boston. Solid, crisp and of excellent flavor; its compact dwarf habit allows closer planting and requires less earthing up than taller sorts. Packet 5c; ounce 35c; 4 ounces 85c; pound \$2.50 postpaid. By express \$2.35.

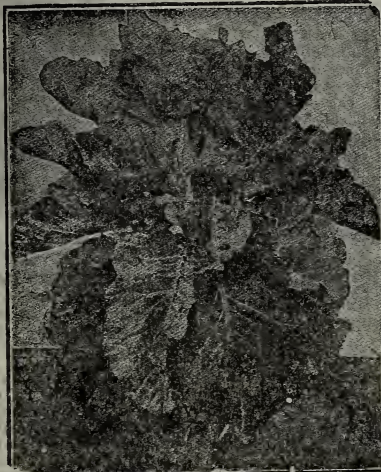
WHITE PLUME—The stalk and portions of inner leaves and heart are naturally white; needs little earthing up; crisp, solid, and of a pleasing nutty flavor; its white, feather-like foliage is very ornamental. Packet 5c; ounce 35c; 4 ounces 85c; pound \$2.50 postpaid. By express \$2.35.

WILLET'S GEORGIA COLLARDS

Georgia Grown Seed—United States Seedmen Supplied—Georgia grows Collard Seed for the United States. We are large Collard Seed-growing contractors. We have made sales repeatedly, each carrying a sufficiency of seed to plant 100,000 acres in Collards. It is a kind of cabbage that never forms a compact head, and is among the most valuable of vegetables (and the cheapest) growing in any kind of fertile soil. The vegetable is fit for food from a plant 10 inches in height up to a stalk of 3 to 5 feet. Then after the top has been cut off, the young, crisp sprouts springing out from the stalks are delicious. The Collard is most palatable in Winter after a keen frost. Every farmer's garden in the South grows Collards. Thousands of the garden patches in the South grow nothing but Collards. Negroes eat "Collard greens" three times a day; a market 15-cent Collard boiled lasts through three meals. Are by many liked better than the cabbage, or any other green boiled stuff. One of our indispensable foods, and should be grown to the maximum in the South for human and cattle and poultry feed. One acre in Collards should make 10 to 12 tons succulent food, 20,000 pounds, and worth at least 1c pound. Saves meat-eating for family and farm labor and gives pot liquor, indicated for hard times. No possible overproduction, for aside from human use, they are finest cattle and hog food. Ready in 125 to 160 days.

Culture—Planted last of June they escape worms; cut and thin out in August and September, if drilled. An ounce produces about 1,000 plants 100 feet row. Sow Spring or Summer as for cabbage, either in beds, to transplant when large enough, or in rows where intended to stand. Rapid growers; seeds planted in Spring, thinned out April 20th, may make plants by June 15th, 3 feet in diameter, weighing 6½ pounds. Several feet each way ought to be given the plants. Plant in Florida, January and February, September and October one pound of seeds for one acre. For cabbage and collard "green cabbage worms," spray young plants with solution of arsenate lead—1 lb. to 30 gals. water; or dust with calcium arsenate. For lice use "Black Leaf 40."

For Succession—Collards can be followed by Tomato, Pepper, Egg Plant about June 1st to June 15th; and by Onion Sets, Turnips for salad, Mustard or Kale in September and October.



Georgia White Cabbage Collard.

GEORGIA WHITE CABBAGE COLLARD—An improved strain, whiter and more tender than ordinary varieties. Introduced fifteen years ago. Three-fourths of them bunch or head up in Winter, weighing 10 pounds or more. Plants grow about 30 inches or more high—30 to 40 inches across. Read Collard culture above. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 25c; lb. 85c postpaid. By exp 75c lb.

COLLARD ... PLANTS—We are large dealers. Delivered about May 1st and then again July 15th, then Aug. and Sept. In dry weather, with a sharp stick, considerable in diameter, make a hole 6 or 8 inches deep in your soil and pour into it about a half pint of water, then put your plant into it and cover the hole up, dragging the dry earth around the plant, and the plant will never wilt. Price: 1,000 \$2.00; 2,000 \$1.90; 5,000 to 10,000 \$1.75 per 1,000 f. o. b. grower for express. By Parcel Post—Postpaid prices: 50c per 100; 500 for \$2.00; 1,000 for \$3.00.

CANTALOUPE OR MUSKMELON

Culture—Prepare hills 4 to 6 feet apart, in a rich moderately dry sandy soil. When frost is over, plant 10 to 12 seeds in each hill and when well up, thin out, leaving 4 strong plants to the hill. To have more and better fruit, pinch off the ends of the vines. Give frequent shallow cultivation till vines cover ground. Dust sifted ashes or air-slacked lime to keep off insects. Do not grow near cucumbers, squashes, etc. One ounce plants 50 hills; two pounds to one acre. Plant cantaloupes in Florida January to May. Plant April 1st to June. Our Cantaloupe Seed are from the best growers, and are the very best. After crop is gathered turn in hogs. For leaf blight use Bordeaux Mixture. For Melon Aphid use Black Leaf 40. For cucumber beetle powder with calcium arsenate.

Note—A great commercial truck crop. Planted in open ground March 25th, ripening about June 22d; produces about 60 crates per acre; crates 12x12x24, holding average 45 melons. Fertilizer is same and amount to same as given for truck cabbage. Very many truckers plant pink flesh or salmon varieties.

HOODOO CANTALOUPE—Full large. Serves well cut halves. Deep salmon or orange, and colors to rind. In tremendous use in New York and Atlantic City hotels and restaurants. One of our choicest musk-melons. Shape rounder than R. F. Gem; deep thick flesh, fine-grained and of sweetest flavor. Prolific; resistant to blight. Fine shipper. Packet 10c; 4 ounces 45c; pound \$1.25 postpaid. By express \$1.15 per lb.

EARLY HANOVER CANTALOUPE—Planted by truckers on account of its extreme earliness. Ripens ten days before Rocky Ford, flavor not quite as good. Is a large cantaloupe, slightly flat on ends, with thick green flesh. Well netted. Pkg. 5c; oz. 15c; 1-4 lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.25 postpaid. By express, \$1.15 lb.

EDEN GEM—Our seed from Colorado; big improvement over Rockyford Netted Gem; more solid and hard; stands shipping better, stays in condition longer, holding hardness and flavor; vines bear longer and more; small cavity; netting covers whole melon. The melon is small. This is an early melon, the solid net type, and is very desirable. Small seed cavity, with thick, luscious flesh of salmon tint shading to green at the rind. A splendid keeper and stands shipping well. One of the best salmon tint melons offered. Price per packet 5c and 10c; 4 ounces 35c; pound \$1.00 postpaid. By express \$1.00 per pound.

CANTALOUPE—CONTINUED.

ROCKYFORD CANTALOUPE—Our seed grown for us at Rockyford, Colorado, where we have large contracts. Melon is small, sweet and can be eaten to the rind; distinctive flavor; prolific. Meat light green. Fine grain, spicy and sweet. Seed cavity triangular. Has made 300 standard crates from one acre. Continues long in bearing. The melon is small. Packet 5c and 10c; 4 ounces 35c; pound \$1.10 postpaid. By express \$1.00 per lb.



Rockyford Cantaloupe.

NEW FORDHOOK, or SWEET MARTHA CANTALOUPE

—The principal Cantaloupe used in Atlantic City. All hotels and restaurants using one-half melon for a "help," have discarded the small green flesh melons for the larger salmon flesh—the New Fordhook being the best of the types and large enough for two "helps" at restaurants.

A large grower says: "The New Fordhook Cantaloupe is the most perfect Cantaloupe I ever saw. Is of extra size, thick flesh, orange yellow, very small seed cavity, few seeds, flesh very solid and of the highest flavor, flesh remains solid and firm after melon has become quite yellow, making it an excellent long-distance shipper. The vines are healthy, very strong grower, often makes 1 dozen or ½ bushel measured; setting fruit close to hill and keeps on throughout season to end of vine. Well ribbed, heavily netted, weigh about 1½ to 2 pounds apiece." One-third larger than Rockyford, flavor different and better. Skin yellow, green markings. Many truckers have discarded all others.

Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, N. J. writes: "The cantaloupes have given us better satisfaction than any that we have been able to obtain heretofore. They have a most excellent flavor."



Sweet Martha Cantaloupe.

Our grower says: "All the big hotels in Atlanta, Ga., paid me a premium of \$1.00 per crate and used no other."

The best melon grower in N. J. says: "Fordhook is unlike in shape the Rockyford; considerably larger and a

much better melon in every way." Price: Packet 10c; ounce 20c; 4 ounces 50c; 1 pound \$1.50 postpaid. By express \$1.40 per lb.

THE NIXON—(A Georgia Cantaloupe)—Georgia grown seed, pure type. Originated in this county. Weighs 7 to 10 pounds; flesh crisp and sweet; rough skin, deep ribbed; rind and flesh green-yellow. The prime favorite for 20 years in Augusta markets. Is especially liked because of its large size, combined with the finest flavor. Sweetest and best home melon known. Our seed are carefully selected. Round shape, thick meat, purely a Southern melon, bring a fancy price wherever sold. No home market melon is comparable to it—size, sweetness and crispness considered. Market never half supplied, so large is the demand. They generally retail at 25c each. One Nixon equals in size 3 to 5 Rockyfords, and, therefore, for family use or for home market the Nixon is incomparably the better. Our seed are grown here at Augusta where this melon originated. Pkt. 5c and 10c; ounce 20c; 4 ounces 60c; pound \$1.75 postpaid. By express \$1.65 lb.



Nixon Cantaloupe.

HONEY DEW CANTALOUPE—See cut of 6½-lb. melon. The average size of the melon 6 inches in diameter and 7 to 8 inches in length and weighs from 4 to 6 pounds. Skin is smooth with an occasional net, and is a creamy yellow when ripe. The flesh is green and very thick and finely grained, and can be eaten to the extreme rind. The seed cavity is small and does not shrink in weight. It matures about 10 days later than the Rockyford strains, and is very prolific. The melon slips from the vine when ripe and will keep for several weeks, the late-maturing melons keeping until Christmas. Flesh pea green, sweet and delicious like a good cantaloupe. The melon is very nutritious, as it runs as high as 10 per cent sugar. This amount of sugar helps preserve it, and in connection with its self-hermetically sealed rind makes it a very long keeper. Pack in ½ crates—6 to crate in straw. Keep well on cold storage. They should not be picked until they are ripe. For shipping wait until stems are ready to "slip."

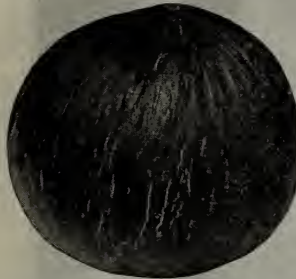


Honey Dew Cantaloupe.

The melon is thoroughly ripe when the stems slip from the melon. Packet 10c; ounce 15c; 4 ounces 60c; pound \$2.00 postpaid. By express \$1.90 per lb.

CANTALOUPE—CONTINUED.

Winter Casaba or Mexican Cantaloupe



Winter Casaba—6½ Pounds.

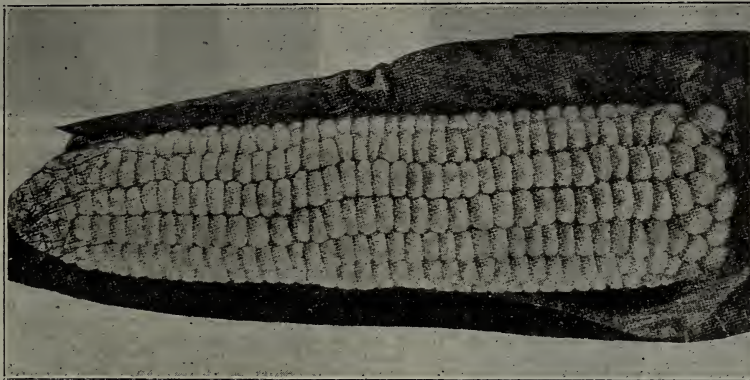
Culture—Plant late Spring till last of June. Late ones ripen in September and can be kept several months. Can be eaten from the vine, or before frost, pull and store in outhouses. Fine for home use or shipping. Largely grown in California, which ships in December and January large amounts to New England markets. Bring from 50c to 70c each. About 24 inches in circumference; thin rind; flesh yellow cream

white; soft and delicious. This is the famous "Sarda," or Sweet Melon of Afghanistan. Do not confound this with the Summer Pineapple Casaba—a different melon. Is roundish, 7 or 8 pounds, yellow, green and ridged. Keep four or five months and improve in quality all the while. An Augusta grower says: "Had splendid success with Casaba as planted every few weeks during the late part of Spring until July 1st, and had fine cantaloupes from the last of June until frost." Price, packet 10c; ounce 25c; 4 ounces 75c; pound \$2.50 postpaid. By express \$2.40 per pound.

BANANA—A very odd shaped melon, being elongated and often eighteen or twenty inches long. The flesh is thick and blends from a bright green to salmon in color. When ripe it has a banana-like aroma, and the flavor is delicious. Packet 5c; ounce 20c; 1-4 pound 50c; pound \$1.75 by mail postpaid.

WILLET'S GARDEN CORNS

Culture—Corn prefers a rich, warm, well manured soil. Plant in April; sweet corns are tender and should not be planted till ground is warm. Give frequent, but shallow cultivation and continue plantings at intervals of two weeks for succession of roasting ears. Ready for use 70 to 95 days. Market May to November.



Trucker's Favorite.

For roasting ears, take off the suckers from the plant and grow on the main stem. Drill and feed ears, blade and stalk for early forage crop in green state, not removing the suckers; this gives the earliest perfect ration forage crop known. One quart plants 200 hills; 6 to 8 quarts one acre.

For Succession—Sweet Corn can be followed by sweet potato cuttings about June 15th, can be followed by rape, onion sets or cabbage plants in Fall.

EXTRA EARLY ADAMS—(Not a Sugar Corn)—The earliest white corn in cultivation; makes a small ear and stalk, can be planted close together. Price, packet 5c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c postpaid. By express, 10 lbs. 16c; 25 to 50 lbs. 14c per lb.

EARLY ADAMS, or BURLINGTON—(Not a Sugar Corn) Similar to Extra Early Adams, but a little later, and makes larger ears. Earlier and harder than the sugar corns, and as it makes a small stalk, can be planted very close. Packet 5c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c postpaid. By express, 10 lbs. at 16c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 14c per lb.

TRUCKER'S FAVORITE—(Not a Sugar Corn)—For a second early, to follow Early Adams, unquestionably one of the best; or for planting late to mature quickly it is equally valuable. Is a white corn with a very good depth of grain, tender and sweet, and makes a most desirable size for roasting ears. Most market men prefer the large eared table corns. Fine field corn, too, for late planting. 65 days for roasting ears and 80 days for meal. Packet 5c; lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c postpaid. By express, 10 lbs. at 14c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 10c per lb.

SNOWFLAKE CORN—(Not a Sugar Corn)—The universal Augusta market table corn, white, juicy, productive and ears as big as field corn. Packet 5c; 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c postpaid. By express, 10 lbs. at 14c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 10c per lb.

WILLET'S SUGAR CORNS

Cook soon after pulling, as after pulling the sugar quickly changes to starch in the grains. Space 3 feet in rows and 18 inches in drill.

Culture—Same as for Garden Corn.

WILLET'S GOLDEN SWEET CORN, or "BANTAM"—Very early, and a tender table corn. Remains on the stalk longer without getting hard than most white varieties. A great New England favorite. Quite a number of our customers claim it the tenderest and sweetest table corn they have ever planted. Price, packet 5c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 65c, postpaid. By express: 10 lbs. at 20c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 18c per lb.

MAMMOTH LATE SUGAR—This is the latest but largest of all the Sugar Corns. The ears are immense, and are of fine quality and flavor. Nothing so fattening for green cattle feed, as drilled, and used in the green ear.

It stools 4 or 5 times, carrying ears on the stalk; can be fed (stalk and dear) late in May or before. Packet 5c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c, postpaid. By express: 10 lbs. at 18c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 16c per lb.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—For middle season and late use. Practically no other Sugar Corn, but this is used at Atlantic City hotels. Extremely large ears, deep large juicy grains and tender. Medium late. This has long been a great favorite. Its strong point is that it will remain in the green state very tender and sugary. Packet 5c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c, postpaid. By express: 10 lbs. at 18c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 16c per lb.

Banana Cantaloupe—Excellent.

WILLET'S SUGAR CORNS—CONTINUED.

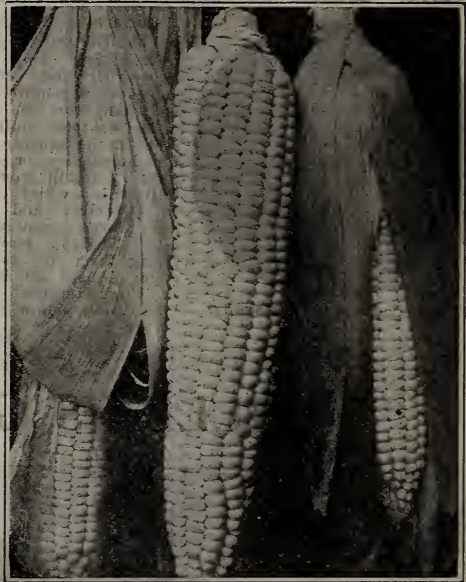
COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—For middle season and late use. Irregular rows. Long slender shoe peg grains. Ears 8 to 9 inches. Keeps tender a great while. Medium early



Country Gentleman Corn.

and possibly the best Sugar Corn known. While it has not been on the market as long as some, it is today the

most popular. The ears are not only of good size, but are produced in great abundance, frequently yielding three or four good ears to the stalk. Its quality is unsurpassed.



Stowell's Evergreen Corn.

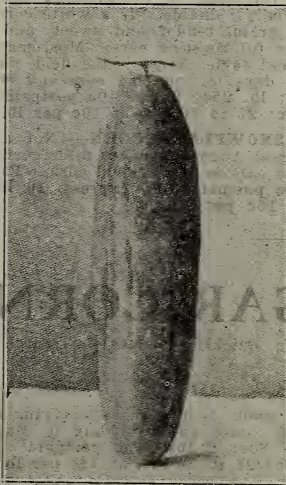
Packet 5c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 65c, postpaid. By express: 10 lbs. at 20c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 18c per lb.

WILLET'S CUCUMBERS

Culture—For general crop, plant in the open ground about the middle of April or first of May, not over an inch deep, in hills about 4 feet apart each way. The hills should be previously prepared by mixing well-rotted manure with soil. Put ten seeds in each hill, and when all danger of insects is past, thin out to four plants and give frequent, but shallow cultivation. The fruit should be gathered when large enough, whether wanted or not, for if left to ripen on the vine, it destroys its productiveness. For pickling, plant in June or July. Ready in 65 to 80 days. Market May 15th to August 1st and October 1st to November 15th. One ounce will plant 50 hills; two pounds, one acre. Cucumbers are largely infected with anthracnose, or spots, and should be sprayed with Bordeaux Mixture dry. For Cucumber Aphis, use Black Leaf 40. See Insecticide Page. Plant Cucumbers in Florida September to January.

IMPROVED EARLY WHITE SPINE—The well known standard trucker variety. One of the best for the table; tender, crisp, straight and dark green with few white spines. 5 to 7 ins. long. For dill pickles the "White Spine," on account of its tenderness and brittleness, is the proper Cucumber, and immense sums of money are made on it now by the Southern Cucumber growers; cars do not need icing, and the cukes sell readily at immense profits. Corn

end. The flesh is waxy white, crisp and of excellent flavor. Comes in with the extra early sorts, for market gardener;



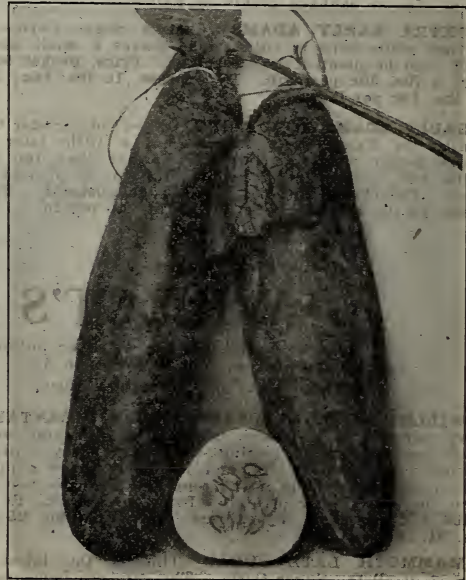
Improved Early White Spine Cucumber.

can easily follow Cucumbers. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 40c; pound \$1.25, postpaid. By express: 1 lb. \$1.15.

KLONDYKE CUCUMBER—The fruit averages about 2 inches thick to 7 inches long, very dark green, striped with light green about one-third the length from the blossom



Klondyke Cucumber



Long Green Cucumber.

abundant yielder. Packet 5c; oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 40c; lb. \$1.25, postpaid. By express: 1 lb. \$1.15.

EXTRA EARLY LONG GREEN—Very early, of attractive form and size, very prolific and especially valuable for market gardens because of these valuable qualities. Par-

WILLET'S CUCUMBERS—CONTINUED.

ticularly good for pickling. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 45c; lb. \$1.35, postpaid. By express: 1 lb. \$1.25.

EARLY FRAME, or SHORT GREEN—Excellent for table or pickling. 4 to 5 inches long. Fruit straight, handsome, smaller at each end, bright green; flesh tender, crisp, makes fine pickles. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 40c; lb. \$1.25, postpaid. By express: 1 lb. \$1.15.

DAVIS' PERFECT CUCUMBER—New, shy seeder and early. Holds color and brittleness long after cutting; disease-resistant; resembles in taste the hothouse product, and brings double price in market. Color is the same as Klondyke, but the fruits are longer, averaging 9 to 10 inches long, when in market condition. Packet 5c; oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 40c; lb. \$1.25, postpaid. By express, \$1.15.

GHERKIN—(West India or Burr)—Used in pickling. Round, green, prickly. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; 4 ozs. 85c; lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

DASHEEN

DASHEEN—(See Cut.) The world eats more Dasheen than potatoes. Most easily digested—even an invalid's food. Tubers contain more protein, sugar, starch and fat than Irish or Sweet Potatoes, and are more productive and keep and "ship" far more easily and safely. Taste like chestnuts. Cook in many ways—usually bake or use as "chips." Get Farmer's Bulletin on "Dasheen." Gather about November 1st. Weight four ounces to three pounds. Require warm, frostless season of six months. Eat big corms; save small for seed; tear bulbs apart, dry for several weeks, and bulk, and save. Young leaves make fine "greens"; young inside white shoots are far better than

asparagus. Dasheen cooks grayish white and mealy. Requires less time for cooking than the two above potatoes.



Dasheen.

When scrubbed and baked, eat the soft delicious crust along the inside. Growing the blanched forced shoots from the corms, in the dark during Winter like mushrooms, is getting to be also of itself a large industry. (See plant industry circular 127.) At Augusta, produced 15 to 18 tubers per hill, some 4 inches in diameter. Horses, cows, hogs, chickens and dogs are all fond of cooked Dasheen. Plant grows 5 to 6 feet, produces immense elephant ear leaves and largely ornamental. Our grower says: "I plant in 4-foot rows, 20 ins. between the plants, 4 inches deep, cultivate often and on the level. Some plants grow 6 feet tall; make enough tubers per hill to fill 1½ peck measure. When the foliage dies November 1st it strips off easily from the tubers. Have made 225 bushels per acre." 1 peck \$1.25 postpaid. By express: Peck 90c; bushel \$2.75.

EGG PLANT

Culture—One ounce, 100-foot row. Plant February 1st in hotbed; transfer to cold frame in March, and later to field in growing weather. Mature about June 25th; about 300 bushels per acre. Plant will produce fruit until killed by frost. Set out plants early in warm weather in field in rows 2x3 feet. For October to January shipment, seed should be sown during July and August. The result from an acre or two of egg plant at that season is surprisingly satisfactory. Plant ½ pound of seed to furnish plants for an acre. Ready in 100 to 125 days. Market July through Winter. Plant egg

WILLET'S WHITE QUEEN EGG PLANT.

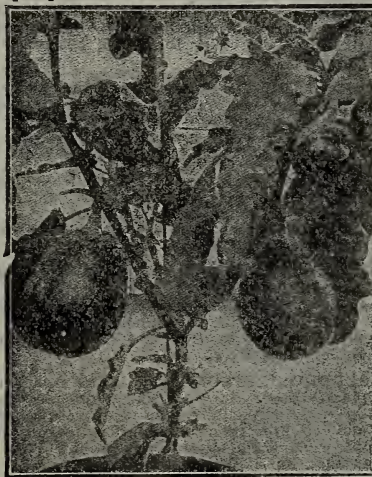
(Originated in Georgia.) A large, new, creamy, White Egg Plant of the most delicious flavor. White Queen is identical to New York Improved in growth, size and form of fruit. The skin is pale, greenish yellow, giving the appearance of a huge pearl; the flavor of White Queen Egg Plant is undoubtedly superior to any Egg Plant yet produced. Packet 20c; oz. 75c; 1-4 lb. \$2.00 postpaid.

BLACK BEAUTY—Two weeks earlier than any other large variety, producing large, thick, lustrous, purplish-black fruits of the finest quality. The fruits set freely and develop quickly. It holds its color exceptionally well. Not as large as our strain of New York Improved, but its earliness and splendid shipping qualities recommend it highly to market growers. Packet 10c; oz. 65c; 4 ozs. \$1.75; lb. \$5.00 postpaid.

NEW YORK IMPROVED PURPLE—The type most generally grown. Makes a large, thick fruit, having a purple skin of satin-like luster. In the original type the stem and thick green calyx were set with short spines or prickles. These spines or prickles have, by continuous selection of seed parents, been entirely eliminated and the spineless type is now most generally offered. Deep, lustrous purple; standard. Packet 10c; oz. 65c; 4 ozs. \$1.75; lb. \$5.00 postpaid.

FLORIDA HIGH BUSH—A great favorite in the South and in Florida. The fruit is large and purple, and is held well up off the ground. It is a splendid shipper and the commission men get high prices for it. Resists drought and wet weather. The plant is vigorous, productive and

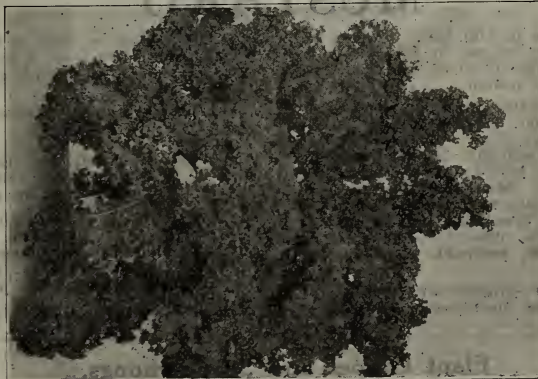
bears profusely. Price, packet 10c; oz. 50c; 4 ozs. \$1.25; lb. \$3.75 postpaid.



New York Improved Purple Egg Plant.

KALE or BORECOLE

Culture—Used for greens, helps to make a boiled dinner; coarser and rougher than spinach and a larger yielder. Market in Winter. One ounce for 1,000 plants; 8 pounds an acre. For Winter greens sow from August to October in drills 2 feet apart; thin out to 3 inches in row, and cultivate as cabbage. We plant here August 1st up to November and still through mid-winter up until May 1st. Ready in 90 to 120 days. A quick-growing big market crop. Makes fine chicken food.



Dwarf Scotch Kale.

DWARF SCOTCH—Curled. Most tender and delicate of all the cabbage family; improved by frost. The leaves look like an immense feather. Grayish-green leaves, which are only slightly curled at the edges; extremely hardy. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 50c; lb. \$1.25 postpaid. By express \$1.15 per lb.

TALL SCOTCH—Curled. Similar in growth to the dwarf, but larger and produces more, equally as tender and fine for market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 50c; lb. \$1.25 postpaid. By express \$1.15 per lb.

LETTUCE

Culture—One ounce for 200 feet drill; 1,500 plants; three pounds to acre. Plant in cold frames February 1st and set out in ground March 1st, mature about May 1st. Sow in beds almost any month in the year. Reset plants 10 inches apart in rows; force to rapid growth if wanted tender; several crops in one season under glass frames. Ready in 50 to 85 days. Market March 1st to August 15th, and October 1st to December 15th. Plant all the year. For "Soft Rot" in Lettuce spray with Formaldehyde, 1 pint to 30 gallons of water.

For Succession—Lettuce can be followed May 15th by Snap Beans and by Endive, Parsley or Spinach from August 1st to September 1st. Plant Lettuce in Florida October to January.

GRAND RAPIDS—A crisp, curly Lettuce... Excellent for forcing sown in late Fall or early Spring. Does not head, but is fine for garnishing and salads. Has handsome appearance. Pkg. 5c; oz. 20c; 1-4 lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50, postpaid. By express: \$1.35 per lb.

DEACON CABBAGE—Has large, solid head; cabbage lettuce for summer use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25 postpaid. By express: \$1.15 per lb.

MAXIMUM or IMMENSITY—A large heading sort. Prof. R. E. Mansell, of the Experiment Station at the University of California, who plants a very large number of samples annually, pronounces Maximum entirely to lead the list of all Lettuces. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25, postpaid. By express: \$1.15 per lb.

MAY KING—A very early new variety, forming fine hard heads within a few weeks after planting. It is medium-sized, light green, with buttery, but crisp heads. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25, postpaid. By express: \$1.15 per lb.

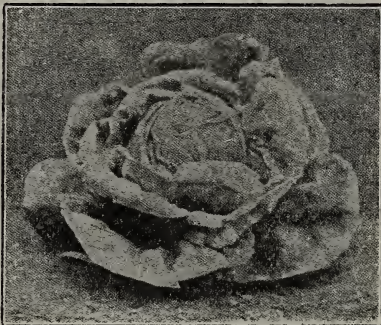
IMPROVED HANSON—Forms large, firm heads, resembling cabbage, which are deliciously sweet, crisp and tender; heads green outside and white within; for outdoor culture unexcelled. Heat resisting. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25, postpaid. By express, \$1.15 per lb.

ICEBURG—Large solid heads. Inner leaves are thoroughly blanched, outer ones of rich green. Edges slightly crinkled, giving it an appetizing appearance. A favorite everywhere. Pkg. 5c; oz. 20c; 1-4 lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50, postpaid. By express, \$1.35 per lb.

CALIFORNIA CREAM AND BUTTER—Planted extensively throughout the South during the Winter for the Northern market. Makes a very large solid head. Inner leaves are pure white, and of superior quality. Stands the cold well. Pkg. 5c; oz. 20c; 1-4 lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50, postpaid. By express, \$1.35 per lb.

BLACK-SEEDED SIMPSON—This is the standard curled variety for home use or market. The plants are very compact, grow quite large, with golden-yellow leaves, the centers being much lighter in coloring. The leaves are curly, finely fringed, very crisp, tender and mild. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 1-4 lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

BIG BOSTON—Among the Southern truckers this is more preferred than any other for shipping. Preferred on account of great size and solidity. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25, postpaid. By express, \$1.15 per lb.



Deacon Cabbage Lettuce.



Big Boston Lettuce.

PARIS WHITE ROMAINE.

"Celery Lettuce," or "Cos Lettuce." Now grown with great financial success in Florida and South Carolina Lettuce trucking area. Plant almost any time except in Summer, usually 12 in. in the row and 18 in. between rows. The outside leaves fold in and develop and in this shaded center are blanched and whitened and made crisp and tender. Superior to other Lettuces because it always carries a special crispness and a tenderness and delicious flavor. Can be sold as a superior form of Lettuce. Getting more popular than Lettuce, because it revives better after shipping, and because it makes more abundantly. The gardeners who get a very fine product out of this variety of Lettuce usually tie the leaves together well up on the plant with string, so that the inside leaves shall be quite completely blanched, and other gardeners plant the seed quite thick, so that the plants support each other and thus hold the leaves together with consequent proportional blanching. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50 postpaid. By express, \$1.35 per lb.



Romaine.

MUSTARD

Culture—One ounce to 100 feet. Sow in Fall, Winter or Spring, in rows or shallow drills. Press earth well down; ready for use in five or six weeks. One ounce, 100 feet; 3 to 5 lbs. an acre. An easy, inexpensive vegetable to grow, and its "greens" are in demand in Spring and Fall; can be put down here all the year around.

For Succession—Mustard can be followed by English Peas for late crop about April 1st; and by cabbage plants in August. Plant Mustard in Florida any time.

OSTRICH PLUME—Most beautiful Mustard grown. Originated in Augusta. It was introduced by us to the seed trade of the United States. Many of them are putting it in novelty lists. Plumes are very tender, very long and fine crimped, pretty as an ornamental plant. Looks like ostrich plumes. Plants large, often 5 to 6 lbs. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 30c; 1 lb. 85c, postpaid. By express: 75c per lb.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED—Highly esteemed in the South; sown in the Fall produces enormous bunches. Ex-

cellent for salad and very generally used for greens, for which it is largely cultivated. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 25c; 1 lb. 75c, postpaid. By express, 65c per lb.

FORDHOOK—A strain intermediate in value between Southern Giant Curled and Ostrich Plume. Less curly and larger than Ostrich Plume, but more curly than Southern Giant Curled. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 25c; 1 lb. 75c, postpaid. By express, 65c per lb.

CHINESE—A variety producing larger and broader fo-

Plant Grapes and Scuppernongs.

WILLET'S MUSTARDS—CONTINUED.

liage and more succulent stems; of a deeper green color than other Mustards. Ready in six weeks. Does not have bitter taste. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 25c; lb. 75c, postpaid. By express, 65c per lb.



Ostrich Plume Mustard.



Chinese Mustard.

an extremely abundant bearer. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 4 ozs. 20c; lb. 65c postpaid. By express, 55c per lb.

LONG GREEN—Pods are long and dark green and stalks tall—about 7 feet. Pkt. 5c; 2 ozs. 10c; 4 ozs. 15c; lb. 50c postpaid. By express, 40c per lb.

WILLET'S IMPROVED WHITE VELVET OKRA—Only listed by us. Has been bred by an Augusta party for some ten years. Now it is one of the earliest Okras. Was on the market here at Augusta June 9th selling at \$1.00 per peck, one month ahead of any other Okra. Our cut shows simply the top of the stalk as cut off. The stalk is usually head high. Each limb carries often 10 to 20 pods each, 8 inches long; plenty of stalks carrying 100 to 125 pods. Cut pods young. Never let them mature, but keep cutting and new Okra will keep coming on until frost. This is without doubt the earliest, the most prolific and the finest of all Okras on the market. Price, 1 oz. 10c; 4 ozs. 15c; lb. 50c, postpaid. By express, 40c per lb.

PERKINS LONG PODDED—New, very prolific; pods are intense green in color, of unusual length—9 to 10 inches—very slim and do not get hard, as is the case with other Okras. Height, 5 to 6 feet. Pkt. 5c; 2 ozs. 10c; 4 ozs. 15c; lb. 50c, postpaid. By express, 40c per lb.

NEW DWARF GREEN PROLIFIC—Early and will bear till frost. Height about 4 feet. Pkt. 5c; 2 ozs. 10c; 4 ozs. 15c; lb. 50c postpaid. By express, 40c per lb.



Willet's Improved White Velvet Okra.

OKRA or SOUTHERN GUMBO**GEORGIA GROWN.**

These seeds are grown in Georgia. We supply the U. S. trade many thousands of pounds yearly. Large amounts dealt in—spot or contract. A staple article of itself, and a necessity in soups and creole jumbo. Flourishes wherever cotton grows and not affected by insect diseases and drought. Prolific; gather continuously the young pods and the plant blooms and fruits up to frost. Fine for canning and drying.



Culture—One ounce to 50 ft. drill; 8 lbs. to 1 acre. Sow late in Spring drills 2 ft. apart, and leave one plant to every 15 inches. Cover one inch deep; use in 90 days. Plant March to June. Market June 20th to October 10th. Pick off all pods soon as ready and new ones will come.

HUFFMAN'S EARLIEST—Two or three weeks earlier than other Okras; produced after eight or ten years of work through careful selection—two weeks earlier than any out of twenty varieties tested last year. Blooms often when plant is no higher than your finger and begins bearing oftentimes when the fourth leaf appears; three feet high, and pods 6 to 12 inches long.

Huffman Earliest The Agl. Dept. Okra.

at Washington has taken great interest in this Okra, as have our growers who have tested it this season. It is a dwarf variety, and is the earliest of all the usually sold Okras. The plants are uniform, and while dwarf Okras have short pods, the Huffman has long pods, very long, and a bright green color. The pods are decidedly angular in shape rather than round. It is



Long Green Okra.

WILLET'S SUPERIOR ONIONS

Culture—To grow large Onions from seed the first year, sow in January or February in hot-beds, and as soon as the weather opens and sets are size of a goose quill, transplant to rows 12 ins. apart and 4 to 6 ins. between the Onions. Transplanting is of decided benefit. Can also be sown in open ground in February or March, and will make a good crop. The Italian, Spanish and Bermuda varieties can be sown in August or September, and transplanted about the end of October or early in November. Five or six pounds will sow an acre.

PRIZE TAKER—Large globe-shaped, light yellow skin; keeps well; weighs 2 to 3 pounds. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; 4 ozs. 75c; lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

WHITE PEARL—Delicate; come off earliest of all; ready for market in January; not good keepers. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 4 ozs. 90c; lb. \$3.00, postpaid.

WILLET'S ONIONS—CONTINUED.



Silver Skin Onion.

WHITE SILVERSKIN—Flavor mild and pleasant; skin silvery white, of handsome appearance. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; 4 ozs. 90c; lb. \$3.00, postpaid.

AUSTRALIAN BROWN—Deep rich brown, egg-shaped. Dug in Spring and kept in sheds, will keep in Summer and not rot. A most valuable Onion for the South on account of its keeping qualities. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; 4 ozs. 75c; lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS—Skin of a beautiful silver yellow color, flesh white, comparatively mild, well-flavored. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; 4 ozs. 75c; lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

LARGE RED WEATHERSFIELD—Of a beautiful form, skin deep purplish red, flesh purplish white, and of a very fine grain. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 60c; lb. \$2.25, postpaid.

BERMUDA VARIETIES.

Of a mild and delicate flavor and keep long. They produce full-grown Onions from seed the same season. In the South, seed sown in August or September, produce large Onions for market for early Spring. Second early varieties and later than Pearl, but sooner than White Silver Skin or Danvers. Onions are flattened; about 4 inches in diameter. We import our seed direct from Canary Islands, from best growers.

YELLOW BERMUDA—The standard market variety; has in reality a light yellow color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; 4 ozs. \$1.25; lb. \$3.50 postpaid.

RED BERMUDA—This variety has the same shape, size and mildness as the white; color, pale red. Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; 4 ozs. \$1.25; lb. \$3.50, postpaid.

CRYSTAL WAX—This is the pure white Bermuda variety, having a splendid waxy appearance. Never fails to create a great sensation wherever grown. Packet 5c; oz. 75c; 4 ozs. \$2.00; lb. \$7.00, postpaid.

PERFECTION ONION SETS

OUR ONION SETS (32 Lbs. per bu.)—Are grown on the Lakes in Illinois, clean, firm and small. Kentucky sets are trashy, large, watery and heavy in weight—making a heavy loss to buyer. We are large dealers in Onion Sets; where large quantities are wanted, we can make very close prices.

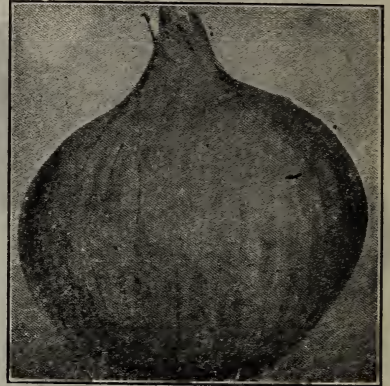
AS A SUCCESSION CROP—The Pearl in green bunches can be sold as early as Christmas; Bermudas a little later; and the other kinds still later. For a matured crop, Pearl ripens first, Bermudas ripen second in order, and Yellow Danvers and White Silver Skin ripen last. A succession Onion crop, both for selling in green bunches, and for selling in their ripened state full size, can be had by planting in the Fall early, and at the same time, Pearl, Bermudas and Yellow Danvers and White Silver Skin. For Succession, Onions can be followed by Cantaloupes June 1st, and by Rape or Mustard in September.

Culture—One quart to 40 foot drill; 8 to 10 bushels to acre. Sow early in Spring or Fall 4 inches in row, ½ inch deep—rows 12 to 15 inches apart. In all localities south of Virginia or Kentucky, plant Onion Sets for big Onions in October and November. By early Fall planting

you gain in size and early maturing. Onions produced from sets can be placed in market long before those grown directly from the seed and bring higher prices. Gather for storing when the tops die; to stay longer in ground will cause the hearts in the bulb to start growing.

RED WEATHERSFIELD—

A very pretty Onion, round, carrying a purplish red color, and is a fairly good keeper. This Onion is the standard variety in the Eastern and Western States. Its color makes it quite an attractive matter to the buyer. A quick-growing, dark red sort, desirable for sets or large Onions. Uniform in size and shape, close-grained, of mild flavor. 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c, postpaid. By express: Peck \$1.00; bu. \$3.50.



Red Weathersfield Onion.

YELLOW DANVERS—The popular main crop sort for Spring planting. For many generations the Yellow Danvers Onion has been standard. Possibly is more largely planted than any other Onion. Carries a good color. Flat-shaped, large in size. One of the principal main crop sorts for Sets or large Onions. Keeps well and is a most desirable market or table onion. 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c, postpaid. By express: Peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.50.

WHITE SILVER SKIN—The best white Onion for growing from Sets in the Spring. Mild flavor, and large yielders. Their whiteness and tenderness are attractive qualities to housekeepers. It makes a good size Onion from the Sets. All of the little white pickling Onions that are bought in the bottles are young White Silverskin. 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c, postpaid. By express: Peck \$1.25; bushel \$4.00.

WHITE MULTIPLIER—36 lbs. to bushel Summer, or 32 lbs. in Winter. Plant from August to and through February. Grow like potatoes in a hill; yield enormously; mild flavor; called salad Onions. 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c, postpaid. By express: Peck \$1.50; bushel \$5.00.

BERMUDA AND PEARL ONION SETS—See Fall Catalog.

PARSLEY

Culture—For Spring seeding sow in February, March or early in April. Soak a few days and then sow in rows a foot apart, and cover about half an inch. Slow to germinate, sometimes two or three weeks in coming up. One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill. Plant Parsley in Florida any time.



Champion Moss Curled Parsley.

For Fall and Winter use, sow in August or September. Fall and Winter growing of Parsley should prove very profitable for the South, owing to our mild climate. There is always a good sale at a remunerative price, both at home and in the Northern markets during the Winter and Spring. Ready in 85 to 110 days. For Succession, Parsley can be followed May 1st by Collards or Beans; July 15th by Sweet Potato Cuttings.

WILLET'S PARSLEY CONTINUED.

CHAMPION MOSS CURLED—The best and most improved strain. Beautifully curled and crimped, and is the best for garnishing and flavoring. Makes an ornamental plant for edging walks. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; 4 ounces

35c; pound 85c, postpaid.

PLAIN, or SINGLE—Very hardy and stronger in flavor than the Curled. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; 4 ounces 30c; pound 80c, postpaid.

PARSNIP

A most useful Winter vegetable. The roots can remain in ground and be dug as wanted, or can be stored for use. Their nutritive and medicinal qualities are first-class, and they come in at a time when other vegetables are scarce. Should be largely grown, both by private gardeners, truckers and dairymen. Germinate in about 14 days. Better soak 24 hours. Ready in 120 to 160 days. Market August 20th to January. Plant August to April.

Culture—A rich, sandy loam, deeply worked, is the best. Sow in Spring, in drills 18 inches apart, covering lightly. When 2 inches high thin out to 4 or 6 inches apart. One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill. Five pounds to the acre.

HOLLOW CROWN, or SUGAR—Roots long and smooth. The best either for table or stock-feeding use. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; 4 ounces 40c; pound \$1.25, postpaid.

WILLET'S PEPPERS

Culture—Same culture as Egg Plant, sowing in hotbed in February or March and transplanting outside in May, 15 inches apart, in 2 or 3-foot rows. When ground becomes warm, sow outside and transplant as above. Cultivate well. A good garden fertilizer, if worked into the soil when the plants are 6 inches high, will materially increase the yield. One ounce will produce about 500 plants. Ready in 95 to 130 days. Market June 1st to October 10th. Plant Peppers in Florida September to January.

SWEET GOLDEN BELL—Bell-shaped, mild flavor, golden yellow. By mail postpaid: Packet 10c; ounce 60c; 4 ounces \$2.00; pound \$4.50.

BULL NOSE, or SPANISH MONSTROUS—A favorite for pickling or for mangoes; rind thick and fleshy. By mail postpaid: Packet 10c; ounce 60c; 4 ounces \$2.00; pound \$4.50.



Bull Nose Pepper.

PERFECTION PIMENTO—The only canning Pepper for making "pimento." Agricultural Department at Washington says that "Perfection" is the best of all "pimento" Peppers. Slips skin when heated. Big size. Thick meat. Meat three times thicker than Bell Peppers, and yields 50 per cent more edible product. Few seeds. Sweet flavor like an apple. The mildest of all Peppers and sweet and delicious. Smooth. Scarlet when ripe; yields until frost. By mail postpaid: Packet 10c; ounce 40c; 4 ounces \$1.25; 1 pound \$3.50.

CHINESE GIANT—Enormous size, thick, fleshy, form glassy scarlet. About 4 inches broad, 4 or 5 deep; fruit sets in clusters, flesh tastes mild like apples. Slice serve like Tomatoes. Very few seed—hence high price of seed. Sometimes they are 14 inches around. By mail postpaid: Packet 10c; ounce 75c; 4 ounces \$2.25; pound \$6.50.

RUBY KING—Popular, large red Pepper. Plants grow several feet high and bear a fine crop of extra large scarlet fruits. The flesh is quite thick, sweet, and so mild that the Peppers may be eaten like an apple; fine for mangoes. By mail postpaid: Packet 10c; ounce 60c; 4 ounces \$2.00; pound \$4.50.

BIRD EYE—Small hot pepper. About the size and shape of an English Pea, but red in color. Good for pepper sauce and excellent as a pot plant as it makes a pretty bush with small leaves. Packet 10c; ounce 75c; 4 ounces \$2.25; pound \$6.50 postpaid.

LONG RED CAYENNE—Small, long tapering, very hot; fine for seasoning. Used for making pepper sauce. By mail postpaid: Packet 10c; ounce 45c; 4 ounces \$1.35; pound \$4.00.

GARDEN PEAS

FINEST NORTHERN GROWN SEED. BRING BEST RESULTS HERE.

Culture—Inoculate with Mulford Cultures—for Legumes, garden size, 35c; 1-4-acre size, 75c. This inoculation not only increases the production, but collects nitrogen for soil improvement. Peas succeed best in light, rich, loamy soil, manured the previous season. Plant smooth varieties in Spring as soon as ground can be worked, in rows 3 to 4 feet apart, 2 inches deep, giving taller varieties more room between rows. The wrinkled varieties are tender and should be planted later than the smooth. For a succession plant every two weeks. The dwarf varieties can be planted in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart. Peas grown as a market crop are rarely ever staked. But when taller varieties are grown for private use, it is a good plan to sow them in double rows and stake with brush. Should be kept clean and the earth worked toward them two or three times during the growth. Plant January to August—usually February 10th, also September. Ready in 50 to 90 days. Yield about 100 bushels per acre. Market April 25th to August. One and a half bushels plant an acre; one quart plants 100 feet of drill. For Succession, English Peas can be followed by Bush Beans, May to June, and by Turnips or Rutabagas in July and August; in October by Beets and Onion Sets. Plant in Florida September to March.

ALASKA—Standard and the earliest of all the blue peas, proving to be not only several days earlier than most early sorts, but of a large size, and 10 per cent more productive. Popular with early market gardeners. Foliage light green, pods 2½ inches, straight, round, and retain fresh green color after picking. Seed medium small, slightly dented. Height 31 inches. By mail postpaid: Packet 10c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c. By express: 5 to 10 lbs. 20c; 50 lbs. 18c lb.

IMPROVED TELEPHONE—One of the most productive of the wrinkled sorts. Of excellent sugary flavor; pods large, containing 6 or 7 peas each. Rather late in maturing, but one of the best for main crop. Height 4 feet. The juicy sweet peas you eat in a can are apt to be Telephone. By mail postpaid: Packet 10c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 65c. By express: 5 to 10 lbs. 25c; 50 lbs. 20c per lb.

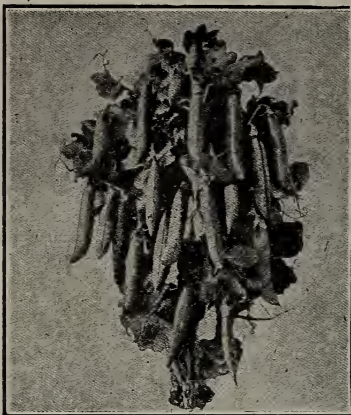
LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT—Vines hardy, vigorous bearing leathery pods near the top. Resembling in habit and appearance Black-Eye Marrowfat. Foliage light green. Pods 3 inches long, blunt and of light green color. Seed large, smooth, white and slightly oval. Not especially sweet nor juicy. Height of straw 48 inches. Main or late crop. By mail postpaid: Packet 10c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c. By express: 5 to 10 lbs. at 20c; 50 lbs. at 18c per lb.

BLACK-EYED MARROWFAT—Hardy, strong and vigorous. Leathery pods, 3 inches long, near top of vines contain four or five large peas of indifferent quality for the table, and but little used for that purpose, since introduction of more desirable wrinkled varieties. Seed large, round, white, with a distinct black eye; not especially sweet nor juicy. Height of straw 48 inches. By mail postpaid: Packet 10c; bulk price same as White Marrowfat.

Plant Vines—Virginia Creeper, Boston Ivy, Clematis, Etc.

WILLET'S GARDEN PEAS—CONTINUED.**FIRST AND BEST, or PHILADELPHIA EXTRA EARLY**

— Perhaps the earliest pea cultivated. Well-flavored. Productive and hardy, with a strong, vigorous vine, which is light in color and uniform in growth. Pods straight, 2 1-2 inches long, round, light green in color and blunt. Seed light cream color, round, and slightly dented. Height of straw 30 inches. By mail postpaid: Packet 10c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c. By express: 5 lbs. to 10 lbs. 20c; 50 lbs. 18c per lb.



First and Best Peas.

WILLET'S WONDER GARDEN PEA.

Our new introduction, and a wonder in Garden Peas. This is undoubtedly the most prolific Pea we have, as well as being the earliest. Seed are somewhat similar to First and Best, but the plant is entirely different from any other known Pea, having dark green foliage instead of bluish-green. Can be planted in December and January; will stand more cold than any other Pea. Foliage is very dark green. Very few seed are necessary for planting a given area, one pea every four or five inches in single rows (never in double rows). Its remarkable quality is



Willet's Wonder Pea.

that each seed stools four to ten times—there being these many stems to each seed. Dwarf; does not need sticking. Spreads out in the row almost as wide as it is high. The most prolific of all Garden Peas. Our grower this year after marketing through a long season his green peas, then gathered twenty bushels of dry peas on one acre. Without doubt it is the best trucking pea today in the South. Stock very limited, and we are the only people listing it. By mail postpaid: Packet 25c; 1-4 lb. 60c; 1-2 lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$1.75.

GRADUS—A large wrinkled early pea with a pod nearly as large as Telephone, with large peas, tender, of high table

quality and flavor. Quick to germinate, maturing with the earliest sorts and with quick, warm, rich and favorable conditions, a good cropper. Foliage large and luxuriant, pale green. Pods 4 inches long, slightly rounded at the point. Seed large wrinkled, cream color, tinged with green. Height of straw 36 inches. Luscious peas, 8 to 10 or more in a pod. The peas are of the highest table quality. By mail postpaid: Packet 10c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 65c. By express: 5 to 10 lbs. 25c; 50 lbs. 20c per lb.

AMEER—Called by some Mammoth Large Pod Alaska. Now used largely on Carolina Coast. Pods longer and pea larger than Alaska and a trifle more dented, and bluish green color. Height 30 inches, pods 3 inches long. By mail postpaid: Packet 10c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c. By express: 5 to 10 lbs. 20c; 50 lbs. at 18c per lb.

MCLEAN'S PREMIUM GEM—Early dwarf: 1½ feet high; wrinkled pea; prime favorite. By mail postpaid: Packet 10c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 65c. By express: 5 to 10 lbs. 25c; 50 lbs. at 20c per lb.

SUTTON'S EXCELSIOR—The finest of our dwarf Peas for private and market gardeners. A dwarf wrinkled Pea in front rank for earliness, with larger and handsomer pods than any other variety in this class.

Takes place in dwarf class filled by Stratagem and Telephone in later sorts, and by Gradus and Laxtonian in the early class. Vines ragged and strong; require no support. An abundant cropper, frequently producing pods in pairs. Pods about 3 inches long, broad, straight, well filled to the end. Seed pale green, wrinkled, medium large. Height of straw 15 inches. By mail postpaid: Pkt. 10c; lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 80c. By express: 5 to 10 lbs. 35c; 50 lbs. 30c per lb.



Sutton's Excelsior.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND

— Prized by those who are fond of a large, tender and luscious Pea. Hardy and vigorous in growth, foliage medium green. Pods 3 inches long, blunt, medium dark green in color, broad and nearly straight.

Seed light green, much wrinkled. Sow thick. By mail, postpaid: Packet 10c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c. By express: 5 to 10 lbs. at 20c; 50 lbs. at 18c per lb.

White Table Cow Peas

Use Mulford's Cultures for Legumes—One-acre size, \$1.50, postpaid.; 5-acre size for \$5.00.

Salable at much higher prices than ordinary Cow Peas. These dried peas are largely used in the South, and in other sections of the country as table peas.

RAM'S HORN, CALIFORNIA EARLY BLACK-EYE—Six-Weeks Peas. Do not mature at once. Keep them picked. Should be adopted in the South to serve just as the White Yankee Bean serves in the North. Planted in April makes two crops. Larger and sweeter than Black-Eye, and quicker to mature. Vine is large, and the peas are fine yielders. Peas are curved up at both ends and sugary. Skin is a little rough. Quart 40c. Larger amounts, get price.

LITTLE LADY—Bunch; has a delicate vine; prolific bearer; very sugary. The daintiest, smallest and most highly prized of all the white peas for the table. Quart 45c. Larger amounts, get price.

CONCH, or GENTLEMAN PEA—A small, pure white table pea, delicate and delicious. Profuse bearer. Planted in April begin bearing late in June, and vine bears until frost. Plant 4x4 feet, two plants to the hill. Will run in every direction about 8 feet and cover prone all the ground. Two quarts make enough for a family from June till frost. Quart 50c. Larger amounts, get price.

Willet's Wonder Garden Peas—The Best Pea Known.

WILLET'S IRISH POTATOES

Ten bushels per acre, or 1 peck to 125 hills, in drills 3 feet apart; 3 or 4 cuttings to one potato. Plant February 1st to April 1st. Produce 90 to 200 bushels per acre, maturing in 105 days—May 25th to June 5th. One sack holds ten pecks.

Our Seed Potatoes are specially grown for seed purposes in the best potato districts in Maine. We do a large business in seed potatoes.

Culture of Potatoes—Usually planted in rows 3 feet apart, and the cut-pieces one foot apart in the row. Cut two eyes to the piece. Do not use stable manure on Irish Potatoes. Irish Potatoes, Turnips and Oats follow each other well.

For Succession Irish Potatoes can be followed by Watermelons, about June 1st, and by Spinach, Turnips and Winter Radishes in October.

"PRACTICAL POTATO CULTURE"—A 128-page book by E. A. Rogers, giving in detail the State of Maine methods for growing Potatoes where the average yield per acre is the largest of any State in the Union. Price 50c parcel post.

POTATO DISEASES—For blight spray with Bordeaux Mixture. For Potato Bug—See Insecticide Page—the best preparation, however, being the dusting, 4 pounds per acre, of powdered Calcium Arsenate. Irish Potato Scab—To one pint formalin add 35 gals. water in a bbl. Soak Potatoes as held in a bag 1½ hours. Potatoes by Weight—The law compels us to sell Potatoes by weight—bag 150 lbs. Bushel 60 lbs. Peck 15 lbs.

MAINE GROWN POTATOES.

IRISH COBBLERS—Recommended strongly as a most desirable and productive early variety of excellent table qualities; smooth, round, plump and handsome tubers, ready for market ten or twelve days earlier than Early Rose.

Tubers are a creamy white, eyes strong, well developed, and slightly indented, which in Potatoes always proves a distinctive mark of fine quality. By far the most popular Potato today in America for the trucker, not only because it is productive, but because the white Irish Potato is twice as easily sold on the market as a red skin Potato. Peck 90c; bu. \$3.00; 10-peck sack, \$6.00.

EARLY ROSE—The Rose still continues one of the most popular varieties. Productive, of excellent table qualities, and a satisfactory all around early variety. The stocks which we offer are the best that can be obtained of this variety. Peck 85c; bu. \$2.75; 10-peck sack \$5.50.

EARLY RED BLISS TRIUMPH—Earlier than Cobbler. Extra early Potato, round in shape, pink skin, white flesh, and of handsome appearance. Seems to be specially adapted to Southern soil and climate, and is a great favorite with Southern truckers. Is largely grown for second crop, and sold in Northern markets for New Bermuda Potatoes during the early Spring. Peck 85c; bushel \$2.75; 10-peck sack \$5.50.

WHITE BLISS—A variety similar to the Red Bliss in shape, but having a white skin. A very popular and productive early variety. Peck 90c; bushel \$3.00; 10-peck sack \$6.00.

GREEN MOUNTAIN—Large handsome oval white Potato. Medium late. One of the finest hotel eating Potatoes known to the trade. Shallow-eyed, fine texture, well-flavored and a prolific yielder. Not susceptible to diseases; fast becoming the standard white Potato for late planting. Peck 85c; bushel \$2.75; 10-peck sack \$5.50.

SECOND CROP POTATOES.

Second crops are gathered in Fall from Southern Summer plantings. Are equal in every way to Northern seed; keep longer in Spring before they sprout; and are the best Potatoes for putting on cold storage in Spring for late Summer plantings.

EARLY RED BLISS, or TRIUMPH—Peck 90c; bushel \$3.00; 10-peck sack, \$6.00.

IRISH COBBLER—Peck 90c; bushel \$3.00; 10-peck sack \$6.00.

EARLY ROSE—Peck 85c; bushel \$2.75; 10-peck sack \$5.50.

IRISH POTATOES—SUMMER PLANTING.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN POTATOES—A distinctive type Potato and sown only in Summer for Fall crop. Make orders early in season. Last year we could not supply the demand. Deliveries between June 1st and July 15th,

not later—cash with order. Tubers often weigh two pounds. Harvest about November 1st. Potatoes will keep in ground all Winter. If kept properly there is no shrinkage to June 1st. The only sure Fall crop, seemingly never



Field of Irish Cobblers.

fails to come up and make a crop. Make 125 to 150 bushels per acre. Easiest keeping Potato known. The best for Fall and Winter market. Always have sprouts on them in July, which insures their coming up. Put Potatoes for keeping in a dry room, 3 to 6 inches deep, on platform, shelves, or shallow boxes. Plant in rows three feet



Selected Red Bliss Irish Potatoes.

Best on red clay land. Good money crop. Three or four growers here each make 1,000 bushels. Never plant before June 10th. Lookouts are never put on cold storage.

Potatoes by Weight—We quote and sell Lookouts by weight. Bag, 137½ lbs. Bushel, 55 lbs. Peck, 13¾ lbs. Deliveries made between June 1st and July 15th, not later. Peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.00.

wide with deep furrows, drop Potato cuttings 12 to 15 inches apart and cover; cultivate level. Store in the dark all the time. Will keep perfect for table from November to May, and then spur just in time to plant—more than eight months. No other Southern-grown Potato will do this. Best on red clay land. Good

SUPERIOR SWEET POTATOES

Sweet Potato Culture—Set out Draws here in March, April and May, and vine cuttings June and July—8,000 per acre. Usually rows 4 feet apart and plants 18 inches in drill. Average yield per acre 94.5 bushels. Standard weight Spring 55 pounds per bushel. Planted in the Fall in Florida, mature in Spring, and crop is thus sold throughout the year. For bedding use small Potatoes whole; cut the large ones in half and bed with the eyes up. Often yield 175 to 200 bushels per acre; 200 pounds Acid Phosphate is a good fertilizer. Do not use nitrate of soda. Sweet Potatoes as hogged after feeding peanuts will make hard hog flesh.

We begin digging July, and our truckers sell out their full crop. They then take vine cuttings and reset them in the same ground, and get grown Potatoes in October. We have planned from the vine as late as August 22d, and made a full crop, but the Potatoes, while not large, were large enough to eat, and made fine seed Potatoes for the next year. For hogging, plant June or July, cuttings, and hog November and December. After Irish Potatoes, grow a Sweet Potato crop from cuttings. Sweet Potatoes have been added to the army and navy ration. Get U. S. Farmer's Bulletin and build you or the community a Sweet Potato drying house that saves for future marketing 98 per cent of the crop in place of 50 per cent by earth banking process.

SWEET POTATO DISEASES—Get Farmer's Bulletin 714. NOTE—Be sure to contract for Sweet Potatoes, bulk or for Potato plants, in January or early February. Cash with order. We only sell Sweet Potatoes in one-bushel baskets.



Pumpkin Yam Sweet Potatoes.

ductive and improves with keeping. Leaf pointed. When parboiled and then sliced, baked with some sugar, makes one of the richest-looking dishes ever put upon the table." This Potato is a trifle late. Sometimes cooks hard. Bag, 2 bushels for \$4.50. See "Draws."

NANCY HALL—Known also as Providence, also Norton. Almost a bunch Potato, easily cultivated; leaf pointed; color is reddish, skin is reddish, stem ditto. Late July planting from vines makes good, large Potatoes; elliptical like a Beet in shape; a poor land Potato. Round, smooth, very early—60 days after planting. Very good for table. Productive, good keeper. Grower says: "I plant 3½ feet rows and 14 inches in row. I made 200 bushels per acre—yellow as gold, cook soft and sweet—good keepers." Growers pronounce this Potato as being one of the most delicious eating Potatoes known. Sprouts, or draws are more numerous and tougher than other kinds. The Georgia Exp. Sta.



Porto Rico Sweet Potatoes.

reports 200 bus. per acre. A little later than Triumph. Vines are about 2½ ft. long, can be worked without turning. Leaves are large and the vine is thick, i. e., in circumference. More productive than the old bunch Potatoes which are no longer used being wholly uneconomic. Sold only in Draws.

PORTO RICO YAM—Known, too, as Golden Beauty and New Providence. Around Norfolk a sensational Potato; they wrongly call it Cuban Yam. New; deep yellow flesh; pink skin, fine quality; sprouts earlier than Nancy Hall; mature quicker and larger than Nancies. Cook same color as Pumpkin. Sold now everywhere largely in place of the Pumpkin Yam. Fine keeper. Grows large. Ga. Exp. Sta. reports 227 bushels per acre. Cooks always soft. In Florida this is the leading Potato, and has largely succeeded Nancies and other types. Unlike other Potatoes the new early Potatoes are delicious and sweet. Fine keeper. Big vines and long vines, need turning. Be sure

and dig all Potatoes before frost. Potatoes remaining in the ground after frost continually absorb water and are liable to get soggy. Really the universal potato as grown today is Porto Rico. Oftentimes here is twice as prolific as is the Pumpkin Yam. 1 bushel basket \$2.50. Also in Draws.

SWEET POTATO DRAWS

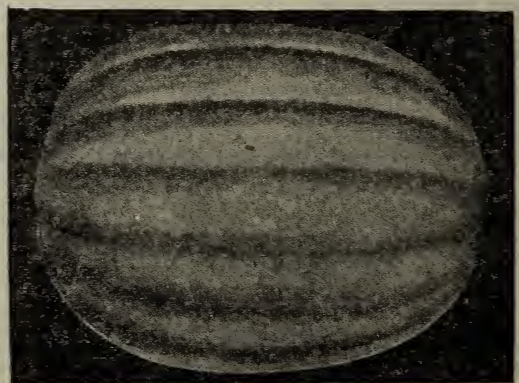
FLORIDA EXTRA EARLY POTATO DRAWS—See Culture. Nancy Hall, Porto Rico. We list the above f. o. b. Florida. Delivery according to season—April and May. Price: Cash with order for express, 1,000 at \$2.50; 5,000 at \$2.25; 10,000 at \$2.00 per 1,000—f. o. b. grower.

GEORGIA POTATO DRAWS—Shipped usually in May or early June from Georgia, Pumpkin Yam, Porto Rico, Nancy Hall. Dip roots, but not tops of plants, in water until revived, also apply water to the ground at the setting out of plants. Price: Cash with order f. o. b. grower, for express: 10,000 at \$2.00 per 1,000; 5,000 at \$2.25; 1,000 at \$2.50 per 1,000; 500 for \$1.50. Postpaid, 50c per 100.

SWEET POTATO CUTTINGS—Shipped 12 to 14 inches long usually in June or July. Types: Pumpkin Yam, Porto Rico and Nancy Hall. Cuttings usually make more per acre planted in June than Draws, and just as big ones. For late Potatoes, cuttings are best. Plant cuttings by placing a stick in the middle and pushing them in double, thus leaving both ends just above the surface. Price, 1,000 to 2,000 at \$2.25 per 1,000; 3,000 to 5,000 at \$2.00 per 1,000, cash with order.

PUMPKIN

Culture—Plant April 15th to June in hills, 8 to 10 feet apart, mixing well-rotted manure in each hill, 5 or 6 seeds in each hill. Cultivate till vines get strong, and then thin out, leaving 2 or 3 in each hill. When planted in corn, plant at the same time as the corn, in every fourth row, 10 to 12 feet apart in the rows. Do not grow near squashes or melons. Keep off bugs by dusting with Slug Shot, or ashes. One ounce will plant 20 hills; 3 lbs. one acre. Valuable, easily grown crop—usually in corn—15 to 20 hills make wagon load. For human or cattle food. Eaten green, too, like squashes.



Willet's King of Mammoth Pumpkin.

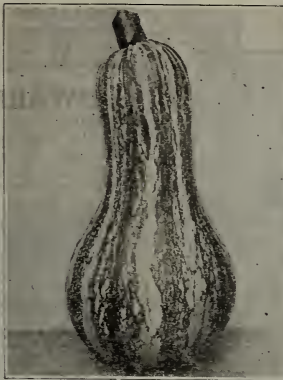
WILLET'S KING MAMMOTH PUMPKIN—Extra vigorous; shops oblong; fine orange color; size as large as 60 to 80 pounds; good shipper; fine for pies and sauce, and gives good results to vegetable and market gardeners, and equally as good results to the farmer; a truly magnificent type of pumpkin. Price, 4 ounces 35c; pound \$1.00 by mail postpaid.

Get a Setting of Standard-Bred Eggs. It Pays! Send for Poultry Catalogue.

WILLET'S KENTUCKY FIELD PUMPKIN—One of the best and most productive varieties for the South. Can be kept all through Winter and used as desired. Fine for table or stock. Flesh a rich, golden yellow. 4 ounces 20c; pound 50c, by mail postpaid.

STRIPED CUSHAW—Skin striped with mottled green bands of white. Rich yellow meat, tender and of fine flavor. Is the old-fashioned Green Striped Cushaw, crooked neck, prolific; the best keeper and undoubtedly the finest table sort known for Fall and Winter use. We grew one in 1913 weighing 30 lbs. One ounce 20c; 4 ounces 50c; pound \$1.50, by mail postpaid.

SEMINOLE PUMPKIN—Known well in Florida. Hardy, wild-growing; grows on



Striped Cushaw.

the ground or up a tree. The vines take root at their joints—one vine thus covering a big space. My grower reports one vine spreading as growing on the ground 50 feet and making 134 pumpkins; from one acre he gathered 25 wagon loads. Average 2 pounds in weight; color light yellow to gray. Plant up to June 15th. Make fine human and hog and chicken food. Keeps for a year—and six months in the open field. Shell is hard; split with a hatchet. Bake like a potato, or remove and cook the inside matter and then serve on the half-shell. Plant in cornfields, or in the open, 10x10 feet, two seeds. Taste is between squash and pumpkin. Small seed. Price: One ounce 30c; 4 ounces \$1.00; 1 pound \$3.50, by mail postpaid.

RADISHES

Culture—Plant February 1st to May; August to October. Ready in 25 to 40 days. Market April to June 15th, and September 15th to December 15th. To be tender and crisp, must be grown quickly. Commencing with the first mild spell in the Spring, sow at intervals of ten days, in light, rich, deeply-worked soil. May also be sown as a catch crop between rows of beets, Lettuce, onions, etc. Can be forced in hotbeds, but must have plenty of ventilation and moisture. For Fall and Winter use, sow Rose China Winter or the Spanish varieties in August or September. One ounce will sow 50 feet; 8 to 10 lbs. one acre. Many people cook the tops and roots together. For Succession, Radishes can be followed by pepper or tomato plants about April 1st, and by lettuce in September. Plant Radishes in Florida any time.

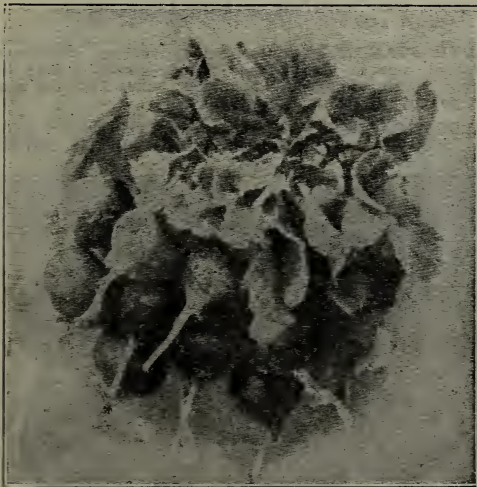
WILLET'S WHITE GLASIER.

Our new and remarkably large White Radish of exquisite sweet flavor without pithy center. Makes in 3 to 4 weeks. Plant any time during Fall or Spring. It is crisp and highly desirable in every respect. Used largely by restaurants and hotels in salad combination sliced or cut in cubes. Pkt. 20c; ½ oz. 50c. Not more than 1 oz. to a customer.

Packet 5c; ounce 15c; 4 ounces 30c; pound 90c, by mail postpaid.

CHINESE ROSE WINTER—Best Fall and Winter variety. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; 4 ounces 40c; pound \$1.00, by mail postpaid.

LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP—A beautiful long Radish, of a deep crimson, shading to white at the tip. Splendid for outdoor culture. Will keep tender longer than any



Early Scarlet Turnip Radish.

EXTRA EARLY SCARLET TURNIP—One of the earliest Radishes and one of the best for forcing. Makes a very small top of bright red color, and is very attractive, both in color and shape, making it a good seller. Mild, crisp, juicy and tender. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; 4 ounces 30c; pound 90c, by mail postpaid.

LONG WHITE ICICLE—An early long white Radish, of excellent quality, makes in twenty-one days and remains crisp and fresh longer than other early varieties. The best for early out-of-door planting. Pkg. 5c; oz. 15c; 1-4 pound 40c; 1 pound \$1.25, by mail postpaid.

FRENCH BREAKFAST—Of quick growth; crisp and tender. Color scarlet, except at tip, where it is pure white.



Long Scarlet Short Top Radish.

other variety. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; 4 ounces 30c; pound 90c, by mail postpaid.

HALF-LONG SCARLET—A half-long, fine Radish, well-known. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; 4 ounces 30c; pound 90c, by mail postpaid.

LONG BLACK SPANISH—One of the latest as well as hardest of Radishes, an excellent sort for Winter, oblong, black and flesh of firm texture. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; 4 ounces 40c; pound \$1.00, by mail postpaid.

Try Willet's White Glasier Radish—Remarkably Fine!

WILLET'S RADISHES—CONTINUED.



Scarlet Turnip White-Tipped Radish.

SCARLET TURNIP WHITE-TIPPED—An attractive short variety; globe-shaped; bright rose carmine; with bottom and tip clear white and leaves small. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; 4 ounces 35c; pound 95c, by mail postpaid.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE, for SALAD.

Culture—One ounce to 50 feet; drill thick in Spring, rows 2 feet apart, or broadcast in August, September and October; 10 pounds to acre.

For the garden it practically can be sown and cut every month in the year except Summer. Excellent for Fall or Spring greens when boiled. Thin out when 6 or 8 inches high to 6-inch plants, and cook. When sown in Fall for greens cut off tops when 12 inches high above the bud and use. Tops grow out again and may be cut several times. No other plant makes such a world of greens and such cheap greens. Price, packet 5c; 4 ounces 10c; pound 25c, by mail postpaid.

SALSIFY, or OYSTER PLANT.

One of the best and most popular Winter vegetables. Boil and serve in sauce, or make into fritters; the flavor is like fried oysters.

Culture—Sow in March or April in a rich, light, deeply-worked soil, in rows 18 inches apart, and thin out 4 to 6 inches. Do not use coarse or fresh manure. Cultivate often to keep down weeds. It is hardy and may remain out all Winter. Can also be sown in May and June, provided we get seasonable weather or boards be used to get the seeds up and shade the young sprouts until they get established. Market September to March 15th. Ready in 110 to 125 days. Plant also September to October. Let plants remain in the ground till used. One ounce sows 50 feet of drill; 8 pounds one acre. Germinates within 1 or 2 weeks.

SANDWICH ISLAND MAMMOTH—The new salsify grows nearly twice the size of the old sort, and is superior in quality. Packet 5c; ounce 20c; 4 ounces 60c; pound \$1.75, by mail postpaid.

SPINACH

Culture—Plant January 15th to April. One ounce to 100 feet of drill; 20 pounds to acre. Less coarse than some other "greens"; largely used in the South. Southern truckers ship immense amounts North. Yields 150 to 200 bushels per acre. Used as greens and helps to make a boiled dinner. Germinates badly—takes 10 days. Ready in 60 to 70 days. Soak seed over night before planting; germinates within one or two weeks.

For Succession, Spinach can be followed by Bush Squash from April 1st to April 15th; and by bush or pole Snapbeans for late crop from July 15th to August 1st.

NEW ZEALAND SPINACH—First cutting sixty days after sowing, and continuous cuttings for 100 days thereafter. Unlike other Spinach. Edible 10 times longer than other Spinach. When broken off, it sends out fresh growth. Plant spreads five times as wide and rises about

LONG STANDING—A deep green variety, with rather elongated, smooth leaves; seed round, stands a long time without running to seed. Packet 5c; ounce 10c; 1-4 pound 25c; pound 50c, by mail postpaid.

BLOOMSDALE SAVOY—The variety most used in the East, and especially throughout the South for shipping.



New Zealand Spinach.



Bloomsdale Savoy Spinach.

three times to height as ordinary Spinach, thus giving 15 to 20 times the edible material. Foliage is thick, juicy, and succulent, dark green, and absolutely heat resistant, and leaves are covered with water globules. Can be cut through hottest Summer months, and remains in cutting condition until frost. Plant shallow February 15th to May (soak the seeds before planting), 1 ounce to 100 feet drilled, and 10 pounds to the acre. Is delicate as Asparagus. Price, packet 5c; 1 ounce 15c; 4 ounces 40c; pound \$1.25, by mail postpaid.

Leaves are large, round and thick, very much savoyed and rich, deep green. One of the earliest varieties; seed round. Packet 5c; ounce 10c; 1-4 pound 25c; pound 50c, by mail postpaid.

BROAD LEAVED FLANDERS—A compact, broad-leaved sort. Leaves are round and very thick, and of the best quality, not so early as Bloomsdale Savoy, but a desirable sort for main crop. Packet 5c; ounce 10c; 1-4 pound 25c; pound 50c, by mail postpaid.

SQUASH

Culture—After frost is past, plant in a warm, well pulverized, rich soil, April to August, 8 or 10 seeds to the hill, the bush varieties 4 to 6 feet apart, the running sorts 8 to 10 feet. When well grown thin out, leaving three of the strongest plants in each hill. Apply Slug Shot or Paris Green to keep off bugs. Summer sorts, 1 ounce to 25 hills; 4 to 6 pounds to an acre. Winter sorts, 1 ounce to 100 hills; 4 to 5 pounds to an acre. Ready 70 to 80 days. Market May, through Fall and Winter.

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH—Of true bush growth, nearly as early and double the size, as the Early White Bush, and produces large, thick fruits, with scalloped edges



Mammoth White Bush.

—frequently 12 to 14 inches in diameter. Packet 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces 50c; pound \$1.25, by mail postpaid.

EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOP—Early, well known by all; ships well; a Summer dwarf. Packet 5c; ounce 20c; 4 ounces 50c; pound \$1.25, by mail postpaid.

SUMMER CROOKNECK—Early; fruit yellow; hard shell; watery excrescences. Packet 5c; ounce 20c; 4 ounces 50c; pound \$1.25, by mail postpaid.

BOSTON MARROW—A Fall and Winter variety; large size, oval form, skin thin; when ripe, bright orange with a netting of light cream color; flesh rich salmon yellow. Packet 5c; ounce 25c; 4 ounces 60c; pound \$1.50, by mail postpaid.

HUBBARD—The most popular of all Winter varieties; an excellent keeper. Is of large size, often weighing from 9 to 20 pounds. Color is bluish green, occasionally marked with a brownish orange. Flesh is fine grain, being a better Summer dish than White Bush. Make finest Squash pies. Packet 5c; ounce 25c; 4 ounces 60c; pound \$1.50, by mail postpaid.

COCOZELLE, or ITALIAN MARROW—A distinct variety; skin smooth; of a dark green or pale green in stripes. The fruit is best when 8 to 10 inches long; very popular among the Italians. Look like an overgrown cucumber. Sliced and fried, can't be told from Egg Plant. Boiled like White Squash, they are a drier, sweeter dish. A fine Summer Squash. Plant up to August. A charming new Squash. Have long vines, and should be given 8 feet between hills. Packet 5c; ounce 25c; 4 ounces 65c; pound \$2.00, by mail postpaid.

WILLET'S SUPERIOR TOMATOES

Culture—Sow in late February in hotbeds; transplant after frost, three feet apart. Pinch off laterals and confine fruit to stem. Tie to a stake; or for a large acreage use the inverted V trellis system. For a Fall crop are valuable for ripe or green fruit. Sow about June 1st for August 1st planting out, and for October crop, 1 ounce for 1,000 plants. Ready 90 to 100 days. Market May 15th through October. Just before frost hang up the stalk and the green fruit will ripen. For Tomato blight spray with Bordeaux Mixture mixed with a resin soap. For Tomato worm, take 1 gallon Bordeaux Mixture and 1 ounce Arsenate of Lead and spray on the plants. Wash fruit before eating. Plant Tomatoes in Florida September to January.

WILLET'S TOMITREE TOMATO

This new remarkable Tomato probably means more to gardeners than any introduction since the advent of WILLET'S WONDER GARDEN PEA.

Smooth handsome fruit, of deep brilliant red, medium sized, very fleshy, and with comparatively no seed chamber. It has a most delicious flavor and is of a beautiful appetizing appearance. Parties who have used this Tomato refuse to plant any other.



Willet's Tomitree Tomato.

One of the many advantages this Tomato has over others is that it is a tree Tomato, and does not have to be staked or trellised, thus saving extra work, difficulty in gathering fruit, to say nothing of the appearance of the patch.

We cannot impress too highly the wonderful solidity of its meat and the delicacy of its flavor.

Seed of WILLET'S TOMITREE TOMATO are very scarce, and listed only by us. Price per packet 25c; ½ ounce \$1.00.

MARVEL WILT-RESISTANT TOMATO.

The United States Agricultural Department, after many years' trials, claim that they have at last produced a wilt-resistant Tomato. The Government says the Marvel Tomato is "a very prolific early variety, which produces fairly large smooth red fruit of fine flavor." The Government says that it has tested these Tomatoes pretty thoroughly, the past few years, throughout the whole United States on wilt-resistant lands. Price, pkt. 20c; ½ ounce 35c; 1 ounce 50c; 4 ounces \$1.50.

WILLET'S GOLDEN PONDEROSA—A new delightful delicate flavored Tomato. Should be grown by every one. Weighs often two pounds. Immense size. Exquisite individual flavor unlike Red Tomatoes. Tender and delicious. When ripe cut in half and eat with a spoon with powdered sugar. A decorative table effect is made with a mixed dish of Red and of this Golden Yellow Tomato. Packet 5c; ounce 50c; 4 ounces \$1.25; pound \$4.50, by mail postpaid.

Willet's Wonder Garden Pea. Absolutely the Best!

WILLET'S TOMATOES—CONTINUED.

THE STONE TOMATO—Solid; good carrying qualities; color, rich red; shape, perfectly smooth and thicker than most kinds from blossom end to stem. Large in size and heavy cropper. Packet 5c; ounce 25c; 4 ounces 75c; pound \$2.50, by mail postpaid.

'BONNY BEST'—An early variety maturing a trifle later than Earliana. Fruits medium size, color bright scarlet, exceedingly smooth, handsome shape, ripens evenly close up to the stem. An excellent sort for forcing. It is very prolific, and we recommend it as a first-class sort. Packet 5c; oz. 30c; 1-4 lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50, by mail postpaid.

RED ROCK—It is one of the finest showy Tomatoes we sell. A large, late, red variety. Larger than Stone and very solid; almost solid meat. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; 1-4 lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50, by mail postpaid.

LIVINGSTON'S FAVORITE—Large, smooth, productive, good shipper; does not crack open. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; 4 ozs. 75c; lb. \$2.50, by mail postpaid.

GOLDEN QUEEN—Yellow flesh, superior, distinct flavor; beautiful fruit. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; 4 ozs. \$1.00; lb. \$3.25, by mail postpaid.

NEW EARLY ACME—Pinkish purple; heavy bearer; round, solid; bears till frost. Thin skin. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; 4 ozs. 75c; lb. \$2.50, by mail postpaid.

MATCHLESS—The finest and best of the new canning Tomatoes. Color same as Acme, but larger in size and better shipper and canner. The canner's favorite. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; 4 ozs. 75c; lb. \$2.50, by mail postpaid.

HUFFMAN'S EARLIEST—Stalk is that of the Earliana, but is a week earlier, better color and better fruited; has no culls like Earliana; Tomato round, dark red; small core and small seeded cells. Large shipments were made last year, weighing over a pound each, 12 to a basket and 72 to a crate.

Absolutely the earliest Tomato known. It has been thoroughly tried out. Boggs, of Delaware, and Pedrick, of New Jersey, Tomato experts, declare this to be the earliest Tomato, ripening with them June 5th to June 15th, and earlier than Earliana. Ripe Tomatoes in latitude as high

as Delaware by June 3d. Anyone familiar with the usual ripening time of Tomatoes will see at once what a remarkable production, and what a valuable one, is this Huffman Tomato. It was produced near Augusta, Ga. It has been known here three or four years. One trucker here marketed 46 Huffman Tomatoes from early June to August 15th from

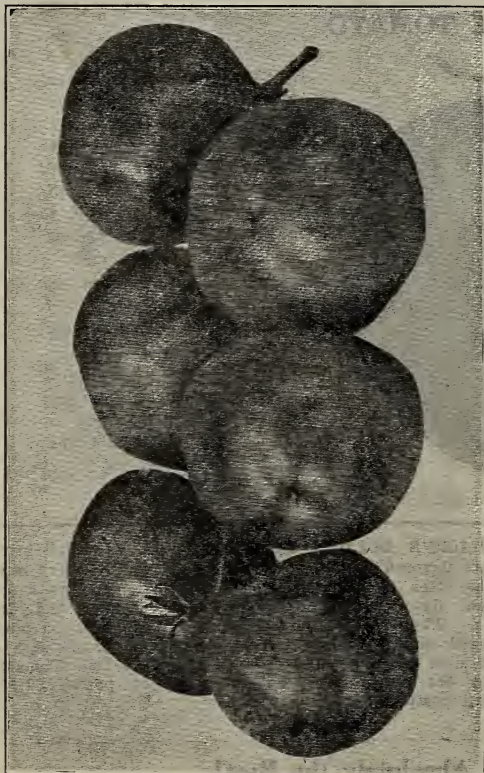


Huffman's Earliest Tomato.

one plant. Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c; 4 ozs. \$1.25; lb. \$4.50, by mail postpaid.

SPARKS' EARLIANA—(Bright Red.) Except in color, this is practically the same as June Pink Tomato. The Earliana is probably more largely grown for the early market than any other Tomato of all the large, bright red varieties. In the Tomato-growing section of New Jersey, which practically controls the Eastern markets, it is grown almost exclusively. It is of very handsome shape, quite solid, and of fine quality. The fruiting season only lasts about four weeks, so that if marketed early the crop may be sold before the markets are glutted with the later kinds. Our truckers here believe this to be our best Tomato. Grows big (12 ounces often) and prolific; three or four often in bunches. Smooth, round, pink; no ridges. Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; 4 ozs. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50, by mail postpaid.

RED PONDEROSA—Very often 2 pounds; immense in



Sparks' Earliana.



Ponderosa Tomato.

size; a veritable curiosity. A large solid mass of meaty succulent flesh to each Tomato. Irregular fruited variety; vine tall and fruit very solid and purplish carmine color. We saw last Summer one single bunch of Ponderosa containing six ripe Tomatoes and the bunch weighing four and one-half pounds; was grown as tied to stakes. Pkt. 5c; oz. 45c; 4 ozs. \$1.10; lb. \$3.75, by mail postpaid.

DWARF CHAMPION—A dwarf variety; upright growth; ability to stand alone without trellising; fruit medium sized, smooth and of purplish carmine color. In largest use by truckers to save stakes and trellises. Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; 4 ozs. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50, by mail postpaid.

TOMATO PLANTS.

We can ship from April until June, f. o. b. growers in Florida or South Carolina Coast, Earliana, Globe, Ponderosa, tSone. Also for August 1st delivery, postpaid, 100 for \$1.00; 500 \$2.50. By express, 1,000 \$4.00. No orders shipped unless accompanied by cash.

Willet's Turnips and Rutabaga Seed

Culture—Plant January to March; July, August, September, October. Spring sowing should be put in early so that they will attain a good size before hot weather, otherwise will become tough and bitter. For Spring sowing the Milans, Strap Leaf (Flat Dutch and Purple Top), Globe and Salad Turnips, are best. For regular crop, sow varied sorts in July or August, September and October. Sow either broadcast or in drills, 2 feet apart, thinning out to 6 inches and roll the ground after sowing. Rutabagas should be sown in July and early in August, and earthed up as they grow. Ready in about 85 days. Market Summer, Fall and Winter. Some sow 15 pounds of Crimson Clover an done pound of Turnip Seed mixed per acre in late Summer time; gather Turnips early in Winter and graze crimson through Winter, and in Spring get a fine crop of hay. We import tremendous amounts of highest grade foreign seeds, and are heavy contractors of American-grown types, and heavy contractors, too, especially of Southern-grown types. One ounce for 100-foot drill. Sow 1½ pounds to the acre in drills. 2 pounds broadcast; salad turnips, 3 pounds per acre. Plant Turnips in Florida any time, Fall and Winter.

White-Fleshed Varieties

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN—The earliest of all flat Turnips. The roots are clean, smooth, flat and handsome. The flesh is pure white, tender and sweet. Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 60c; lb. \$1.50, by mail postpaid.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN—Similar to the above, except that it is white all over. Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 60c; lb. \$1.50, by mail postpaid.

MAMMOTH RED, or PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE—Makes large globe-shaped roots, white with purple tops. A big yielder; fine for table, market and stock feeding. An Augusta favorite. Planted at Augusta Feb. 6th, made fine turnip weighing 5 pounds and over. As a Spring Turnip, we saw, too, last year one Purple Top Globe 20 inches in circumference, 6 pounds in weight. Packet 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 4 ounces 25c; pound 75c, by mail postpaid.

POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE—Extra large, round, white; fine for table and stock; a big yielder. Packet 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 4 ounces 20c; pound 70c, by mail postpaid.

WHITE EGG—A quick-growing, egg-shaped, smooth and pure white variety, with small tops. Flesh sweet firm and mild. Packet 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 4 ozs. 20c; pound 70c, by mail postpaid.



White Cow Horn Turnip.

LARGE WHITE COWHORN—A very productive quick-growing Turnip of excellent quality, fine-grained and very sweet. Often used as a soil improver. Packet 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 30c; pound 85c, by mail postpaid.

LARGE WHITE NORFOLK—GLOBE—Makes large, round white roots, excellent for table or stock; also quite largely used for Winter salad. An Augusta trucker who had five acres of White Norfolk Turnips was selling middle of last November Turnips that weighed 5 pounds, tops and bottoms—some of them bringing 5c and some of them 10c each retail. Packet 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 4 ounces 25c; pound 75c, by mail postpaid.

GREYSTONE TURNIP—Great English favorite. Is darkish in color. Extra large Turnip, and an extra hardy Turnip among all of the white Turnips. Top is purple; flesh exceedingly firm; an excellent and perfect keeper among all of the Winter Turnips. Prime favorite. New here. Packet 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 4 ounces 25c; pound 75c by mail postpaid.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH—(Flat strap-leaved)—Exactly like Early Red or Purple Top, except that it is pure white. One of the best for the family garden; sweet and tender. Packet 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 4 ounces 25c; pound 75c, by mail postpaid.

EARLY RED, or PURPLE TOP—(Flat strap-leaved)—Flat, white with purple top; fine-grained and tender. The most popular of all varieties and the best seller. Packet 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 4 ounces 25c; pound 75c, by mail postpaid.

Rutabaga or Swede

IMPROVED PURPLE-TOP YELLOW—The old standard variety; largely grown for table stock. A large yielder and good keeper; hardy and solid. Packet 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 4 ounces 25c; pound 75c, by mail postpaid.

Yellow-Fleshed Varieties

PURPLE TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN—A splendid keeper. Flesh is yellow, very solid, tender and sweet.

Hardy and a good yielder; fine stock Turnip. Packet 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 4 ounces 25c; pound 75c, by mail postpaid.

LARGE AMBER, or YELLOW GLOBE—Of large size, globe-shaped, solid yellow flesh. Fine for table and stock; a fine keeper. Packet 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 4 ounces 25c; pound 75c, by mail postpaid.

GOLDEN BALL, or ORANGE JELLY—One of the sweetest and best yellow turnips; hardy; flesh is firm and of most excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 25c; lb. 75c by mail postpaid.

Salad Varieties

SEVEN-TOPS—Seed grown in Georgia. (United States trade supplied.) Named because of the habit of stooling or branching into seven tops. Makes great amount of salad or greens. Does not make big roots. We are Southern headquarters for Seven Tops. Packet 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 4 ounces 20c; pound 65c, by mail postpaid.

GEORGIA FROST KING, or SOUTHERN PRIZE—Seed trade supplied. Differing from Seven-Tops, which simply "tops." The Southern Prize has large, white tubers growing sometimes from 2 to 3 pounds in weight. The coming turnip for the South. Not Winter-killed. Large, white Turnip, that is excellent, lasting through Winter till late Spring, when other Turnips are pithy. This Turnip's root is both large and tender and finely flavored; superior foliage to other



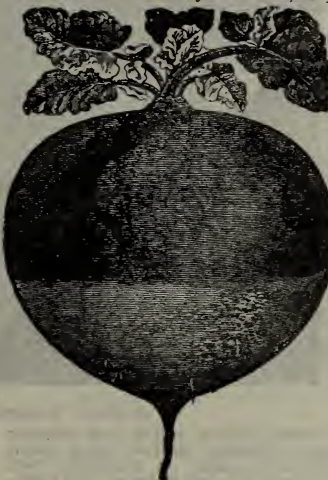
Seven-Top Turnips.

white Turnips, it also provides foliage or greens as luxuriant and branching as Seven-Tops. Packet 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 4 ozs. 20c; lb. 65c, by mail postpaid.

Rutabaga or Swede

BON AIR, or GOLDEN NECK-LACE RUTABAGA—The largest Rutabaga in existence. Strictly American. Packet 5c; 4 ozs. 30c; lb. \$1.00, by mail postpaid.

LARGE WHITE, or RUSSIAN—Flesh is white, firm and sweet, grows large; fine for table and stock. Packet 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 25c; lb. 75c, by mail postpaid.



Bon Air Rutabaga.

Willet's Wonder Garden Pea, New and Truly Wonderful!

WATERMELONS

NOTE! A late cold May and a hot dry June in 1920, making cotton in mid-Summer with the worst outlook in fifty years, prevented our early Melons from properly functioning, thus causing a great many types to break up and revert and go off into strange shapes, to be of inferior size, and to remain with unripened white hearts. Weather conditions and not the character of the seed produced above results.

The best Watermelon seed in the world are grown around Augusta, Ga. These soils and conditions are especially adapted for the growing of perfect Watermelons.

Culture—Plant in Spring 6 seed to hill and thin out to two. One packet to 30 hills, and 4 ounces to 100 hills—there being about 200 seed to the ounce. Plant Melons in Florida January and May. Watermelons sometimes grow 1½ pounds per day in June. Do not grow Melons on freshly-limed soils. Some plant hills 10x10 feet, and some 8x12 feet. One-half of a car or 400 melons per car usually obtained. Ripen from June 15th to July 3d. The truckers about here plant about 1½ pounds per acre. We usually plant Spanish Peanuts or Velvet Beans in middles. Plant March 15th to April 25th, and June 15th to July, after grain.

ADEX WATERMELON STEM AND DISINFECTANT PASTE POWDER—Stem rotting may cause 25 per cent loss in Watermelon shipping. Railroads require the use of Adex Powder before accepting Melon car shipments. This preparation disinfects the stems only, not the Melons. One package powder makes enough paste to treat one car of Melons. In loading clip the stem and apply to the fresh cut the paste with brush. Price one package and rush .50c, postpaid 60c.

Watermelon Diseases—For the Melon Worm spray 2½ pounds Arsenate of Lead to 100 gallons of water; for Melon Aphid "Black Leaf 40."—see Insecticide Page. Watermelons are largely infected with anthracnose or spots. To prevent anthracnose, spray vines thoroughly with dry Bordeaux Mixture 30 days before maturity of crop. Get Farmer's Bulletin 821.

WATSON—See Cut. Almost Seedless, some not having one-third as many seed as other Melons. The biggest Southern shippers plant Watson. Weigh 30 to 60 pounds, one grown at Augusta, 103 pounds. Originated near Augusta; very prolific. Shape long; color dark, deep green; no stripes; large—two Melons to the vine; no necks to rot; better shipper than Rattlesnake; tougher rind; flesh deep red; seed white, smeared with yellow. Watson grown this year planted after oats and weighed 60 pounds here at Augusta. A large Georgia grower says: I've grown all the Melons; Watson is best of all. Will ship further and keep in commission house longer than any Melon. Have kept them till Christmas.' Ninety per cent of the Melons now shipped North are Watson. Western grown seed are largely mixed with Kleckley. Meat firm and not so good an eater as Sugar Loaf, Rattlesnake and Kleckley. Packet 10c; 4 ounces 30c; pound \$1.00, by mail postpaid.



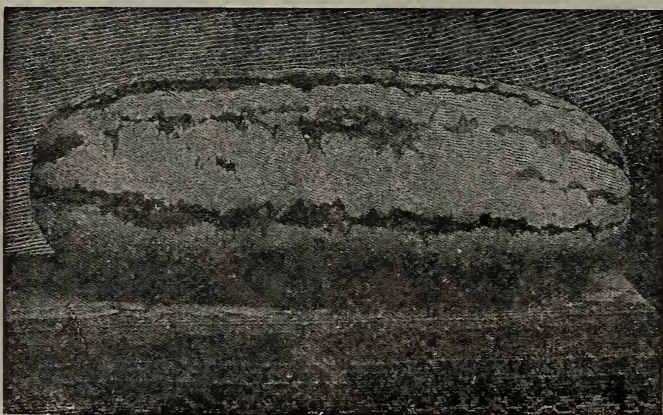
Watson Watermelon.

ALABAMA SWEET—Shape, long to oblong. Excellent shipping Melon; the leading sort grown by Texas growers and some other Southern Melon growers' associations, and extensive individual growers North and Northwest. The rind is dark green, marked with a still darker green mottled stripe, and while thin, it is very tough, making the Melon a first-class shipper. The flesh is bright red, fine-grained, sweet and luscious, entirely stringless and very firm. The seeds are white, slightly tipped with brown, and are firmly set in small cavities near the rind. Packet 10c; 4 ounces 30c; pound \$1.00, by mail postpaid.

"JUNE 10TH"—Known as Augusta Round White and "Sheep Nose." Mature here June 12th to 15th. All others mature about July 4th. Best earliest home market Melon known. Not a good shipper. Short vines, but heavy bearers. Plant thick. Tender rind. Flesh light red. Sweet, brittle good flavor. Shape round. Color whitish. Melon 15 to 20 pounds. A great acquisition. Bears continually during season. This Melon is grown here exclusively by all our market men for the earliest home market. Only listed by us. Packet 10c; 4 ounces 30c; pound \$1.00, by mail postpaid.

THE WONDER WATERMELON—Originated a year or so ago in South Carolina. In effect, seemingly, a very large round tough rind Rattlesnake. Rind thin, but tough. Excellent eater and seed large. Occasionally variable in the field—shape being elongated and color white and not striped. Very sweet. Good shipper. Good and highly satisfactory shipments were made this past Summer. Price: Packet 15c; 4 ounces 50c; 1 pound \$1.75, postpaid.

AUGUSTA SUGAR LOAF—A long, gray or greenish white melon, with crisp, red flesh, with as thin rind as Rattlesnake. Grows to an immense size—a whole market wagon load running often to 60 pounds each. Medium early—ripens about July 3d. Originated around Augusta. A beauty to look at and a delight to eat. Never has gourd ends. No better eating Melon known. The cut of Watson would do for a Sugar Loaf. Same shape, but Sugar Loaf is green-white or gray, whereas Watson is deep green. Packet 10c; 4 ounces 30c; pound \$1.00, by mail postpaid.



Augusta Rattlesnake Watermelon.

EDEN—Round; striped; cuts rich red; 1,000 to 1,100 to car. By shippers is thought to be better than Kolb Gem. Bluish cast Melon and elongated; larger than Kolb Gem; far better eater and seller than Kolb Gem. Seed white. Medium early; ripens about July 3d. Planted in South Carolina largely. Packet 10c; 4 ounces 25c; pound 90c, by mail postpaid.

WILLET'S WATERMELONS—CONTINUED.

FLORIDA FAVORITE—A prime favorite for home consumption. Has dark skin, light green stripes and crimson flesh; exceedingly sweet; early; ripens about June 28th. Packet 10c; 4 ounces 30c; pound \$1.00, by mail postpaid.

IRISH GREY MELON—See Cut. In great favor today, though new as a shipping Melon. Averages over thirty pounds; seems never to sunburn. Flesh red, firm and sweet and has no hard centers and no strings. Rind is yellow grey. Rind is exceedingly tough; the Melon is a very long "keeper," either on the road or at home. Said to be earlier than Watson. Withstands long railway shipments. A good home-eating Melon. Prolific; our photo is



Irish Grey Watermelon.

of four acres producing, 'tis said in Florida, 900 Melons averaging 31 pounds and 1,000 Melons, all over 20 pounds, per acre. As large as Watson and shaped like Watson; its exploiters claim that it carries further than Watson and that it is sweeter. Price a package, 10c; 4 ounces 30c; 1 pound \$1.00, by mail postpaid.

HALBERT'S HONEY—Oblong, but blunt, 20 to 30 ins. long, weighs 25 to 60 pounds. Color, glossy deep green. Seed dusty white, brown tips. This is the great Texas eating Melon. Thin rind. Sugary sweet flesh. Not a shipper. Packet 10c; 4 ounces 30c; pound \$1.00, by mail postpaid.

NEW HOLMES—Shape, large round, like Eden, but longer; color dark green, with very dark stripes; seed black; very prolific, matures as early as Eden. Mr. J. with 30 years' experience as a grower and shipper, writes us: "Now selling car after car New Holmes at \$175 per car f. o. b. my station, while Watson, Kolb Gem and Eden are bringing maximum of \$150. New Holmes grows large, perfect in shape, longer than Kolb Gem, and has a thick, durable rind, stands shipping to any point. About 750 Holmes Melons fill a car 36 feet long, 3 feet wide, 4 feet deep. I regard it as the finest Melon I ever saw and I have raised thousands of cars." Packet 10c; 4 ounces 25c; pound 90c, by mail postpaid.

SPANISH MELON—The favorite Watermelon in Spain, and might be tried out in a Home Experiment way. The Consul of U. S., Valencia, Spain, thinks highly of it. Packet 10c; 4 ounces 30c; pound \$1.00, by mail postpaid.

KLECKLEY SWEET—Melts in the mouth. No pulp left. Oblong, of medium size and sweet, with few white seeds firmly set near the rind. Vines strong growing, prolific and numerous to the vine; Melons not large—about 20 pounds; rind too thin for shipping. So popular is this home-eating Melon that the supply each year of seed is exhausted and the market is bare of seed before season is out. Rind dark green; flesh bright scarlet and ripens to within half an inch of the rind. Quality of the meat is rich and sweet, hence its name. For the home market or family garden it is universally known as being without a superior. Ripens about July 3d; medium early. A favorite in Northwest. We have fine Georgia-grown seed. All Northwestern seed seem to be mixed, some with citron seed and some with Watson. Prolific, 3 to 4 to the vine. Packet 10c; 4 ounces 30c; pound \$1.00, by mail postpaid.

THE JONES—Rind dark, flesh bright red; almost round in shape; rind trifle thicker than the above Melon; 65 to 70 pounds frequently size of this Melon. Originated near us some years ago, and is one of the very best. Medium early; ripens about July 3d. A grower at Augusta, this season grew Jones Melons weighing 80 pounds. Good for home markets, but they break in shipping. Has a thick rind and is better than all other Melons for rind preserving purposes and pickling. Packet 10c; 4 ounces 25c; pound 90c, by mail postpaid.

TRIUMPH—Has given almost universal satisfaction for shipping and market purposes. The rind is dark green color, with indistinct stripe; flesh deep crimson, ripening up evenly and of very fine quality. The largest of all Melons—have weighed 120 pounds. Late, ripens about July 10th. A favorite in its home state, Florida. Packet 10c; 4 ounces 25c; pound 90c, by mail postpaid.

CAROLINA BRADFORD—Known as Hoke Smith, McGuire, Tinker and Pearson. Long a favorite in the section of South Carolina where it has been grown. The Melon grows to a large size; rind dark green with darker stripes; flesh red and remarkably tender and sweet; an excellent Melon for home use; medium early; ripens about July 3d. Large, often 70 pounds. Rind tough. Packet 10c; 4 ounces 40c; pound \$1.25, by mail postpaid.

IMPROVED KOLB GEM—Is about the same shape as the old-fashioned Kolb. Dark green rind, with a distinct stripe of lighter green. Black seed, more prolific and attractive than the old kind; deep red flesh and not so tough and white-hearted as the old kind. 30-pound fair size. Ripens about July 4th. Packet 10c; 4 ounces 25c; pound 90c, by mail postpaid.

APPLE PIE MELON—One-half pound per acre. Vine, fruit and culture similar to a Watermelon, and are easily grown. Each vine produces from 5 to 15 fruits, and one of the large size will make as many pies as ½ bushel apples. Flesh is white, solid throughout and of excellent quality for making pies, sauce, preserves, etc., and resembles apples in flavor. They keep nice and fresh all Winter. Any surplus can be fed to the livestock. Is a big, very hard and solid Melon, weighing usually 20 pounds, of a light yellowish green color. It can be used for every purpose that apples are used for except eating raw. They are good keepers, remaining sound until the next Summer. Price postpaid, packet 10c; ounce 25c; 4 ounces 50c; ½ pound 85c; pound \$1.35.

CITRONS AND STOCK MELONS.

COLORADO PRESERVING CITRON—A medium-sized round Melon which grows about 6 to 8 inches in diameter, and is striped with an alternate light and dark green stripe with green seed. Used for making sweet pickles and preserving. At Augusta these Melons averaged 15 or 20 to the vine, averaging 15 pounds to the Melon. Some ran as high as 31 pounds. Need no cultivation whatever; and aside from their use for preserving and for sweet pickles they are as fine for stock as is the Kansas Stock Melon. Will stay on the ground in Winter and not rot. They are a most valuable farm crop. Hard, firm, white meat. Packet 5c; 4 ounces 30c; pound \$1.00, by mail postpaid.

KANSAS STOCK MELON—See Cut. Vines and culture

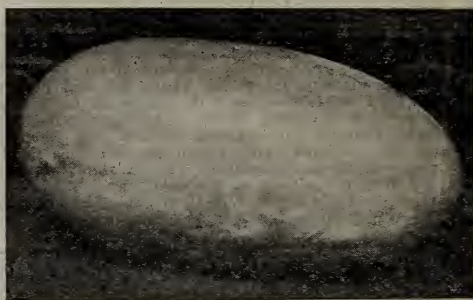


Kleckley Sweet Watermelon.

same as Watermelon. Resembles Citron and Apple Pie Melon, but is larger, weighing 30 to 40 pounds. Grow on poor soil best. Light green and striped in color. In large use in Kansas for hogs, cows and poultry. Will keep

WILLET'S WATERMELONS—CONTINUED.

through the Winter. Makes 15 tons food per acre, or 20 tons. If a few Melons are left in the field, they will reseed themselves for the next season, coming up and growing without cultivation. Cattle turned in on a field of same, say in October, will fatten on it without other food and without water as long as the Melons last. A party here in Augusta made 107 melons of about 20 pounds each, on 27 hills, on the poorest sandy worn-out land, without a particle of cultivation except the mere planting. Parties here like it better than the Pumpkin, for the Pumpkin is not prolific, requires rich land, and they require storing away. Horses, cows and hogs eat this Melon as chopped up, with intense avidity. The meat is as solid as a pumpkin. We kept one Melon last season for eight months in the store and cut it June 1st, and it was perfectly sound; it would have kept a year. Meat is a light yellow with a pleasant odor. Price postpaid, packet 10c; ounce 20c; 4 ounces 50c; ½ pound 85c; pound \$1.35. Use ½ pound per acre.



Kansas Stock Melon.

Herbs for Flavoring and Medicinal Use

Culture—Soil for Herbs should be carefully prepared and well cultivated, as the plants are for the most part delicate and easily choked out by weeds. Sow early in the Spring, in drills 16 to 18 inches apart, and transplant as soon as the plants are large enough.

To Preserve the Plants for Use During the Winter, the plants should be cut when in bloom and wilted in the sun and thoroughly dried in the shade, and then kept in jars or bottles in order to preserve their seasoning and medicinal qualities.

Anise, packet 5c
Bene (Sesame), packet 5c
Catnip, or Catmint, packet 5c
Caraway, packet 5c
BENE—Hardy, annual, used by confectioners and for planting in game preserves and chicken lots. Each

plant is about 4 feet high and produces about 30,000 oily nutty seeds, whose pods burst and shower seeds, causing the magician's "Open Sesame." Bulk price, 1 lb. postpaid 45c.
Coriander, packet 5c
Dill, packet 5c

Sweet Fennel, packet 5c
Horehound, packet 5c
Lavender, packet 5c
Leek, packet 5c
Sage, packet 5c
Tansy, packet 5c
Thyme, packet 5c

Fertilizers

FOR FLOWERS, LAWNS, ETC.

Fertilizers are to plants what food is to man. Do not starve your plants.

BONE MEAL—For Lawns, pot plants and permanent flower beds there is nothing better. No danger of "burning" the plants, as with other fertilizers, because Bone Meal must first decompose before it is available as plant food. This process is gradual, and therefore Bone Meal is more lasting in its effects. Use 2 lbs. to 100 square feet (10x10 ft.); 1,000 lbs. to the acre.

Price: 200 pound sack \$10.00
100 pound sack 5.50
50 pound sack 3.00
Small amounts per pound15

TOP DRESSER—Guano 7-5-5... Fine for Lawns, Flower Beds and gardens where quick results are desired. Use 50 lbs. to 1,000 square feet (100x100 ft.) 200 lb. sack \$10.00 f. o. b., Augusta.

V. C. PLANT FOOD—8-6-3. A very high grade commercial fertilizer put up in convenient size bags for small gardens. We recommend it for lawns, flower beds, vegetable gardens, pot plants, etc.

Prices: 5 pound bag \$.75
10 pound bag 1.25
25 pound bag 2.25
200 lb. bag \$15.00 f. o. b., Atlanta.

TIP TOP FERTILIZER—(4-7½-2½) — An exceptionally high grade lawn, garden and flower fertilizer put up expressly for us. This fertilizer is the best we have struck yet for garden purposes, and is made of the purest chemicals and basic guano. We recommend it for flower

gardens, vegetable gardens, lawns, porch boxes, window boxes and pot plants. Small box (about 4 lbs.), 35c; large box (about 8 lbs.), 65c.

STERLING PLANT FOOD TABLETS—Highly concentrated fertilizer in tablet form to be dissolved in water and applied to pot plants, window boxes, etc. Small box 10c; large box 25c.

WIRE HANGING BASKETS—Well made, extra heavy wire with hanger. 8-inch (diameter at top), postpaid 40c; 10-inch 50c; 12-inch 60c.

GRASS CATCHERS—Attached to back of lawn mowers, saves raking the lawn after cutting it. 15-inch \$1.90; 17-inch \$2.00; 19-inch \$2.10.

PRUNING SHEARS—Ideal for trimming rose bushes, shrubbery and fruit trees. Each 75c.

THE "ADJUSTO" PLANT SUPPORT is a marvel for simplicity and efficiency. It consists of two parts, an oak stake pointed at the bottom and painted green, and a hoop of the toughest wire, also painted green to prevent rust. Made to support tall growing plants, such as Roses, Dahlias, Tomato Plants, etc. Prevents them from falling. Prices:

3 feet, 15c each, per dozen \$1.75
4 feet, 18c each; per dozen 2.00
5 feet, 20c each, per dozen 2.25

EARTHENWARE FLOWER POTS—Prices on these do not include packing. We charge extra for packing at cost and are not responsible for breakage. Prices:

Each	100	Each	100
4 inch \$.05	\$ 3.50	9 inch \$.30	\$22.00
5 inch08	5.00	10 inch40	32.00
6 inch15	8.00	12 inch80	65.00
7 inch20	12.00	14 inch 1.25	105.00
8 inch25	18.00		

Cost of Packing—1 to 10 pots add 25c; 10 to 25 pots add 50c; 25 to 50 pots add 75c; 50 to 100 pots add \$1.00.

RUBBER HOSE—Not guaranteed, for watering lawn, garden, etc. 5-ply 3-4-inch, 25 ft. lengths, \$3.00.

Hose Nozzle, brass, each 75c.

Hose Reel—A metal reel on which to roll garden hose. Keeps it from rotting. Screw on side of house. Holds 50 feet of hose. Each \$2.50.

SPRAY NOZZLES AND SPRINKLERS.



Even Spread Sprinkler.

Even Spread Lawn Sprinkler—(See Cut.) Each \$2.50. Rainfall—Same principle as "Even Spread." Each \$1.25.

Shower Bath Brass Sprinklers—Brass, made in a circle, perforated top. Throws spray 10 feet, fine for lawns. Each 75c.

Zenith Sprinkler—Has three arms which revolve and throws spray over area 20 to 30 feet. Each \$1.15.

Pluvius—Like Zenith, but larger. Each \$1.35.

Willet's White Glasier Radish. Try a Packet!

WILLET'S FLOWER SEEDS and BULBS

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER PLANTING.

We have carefully compiled this most complete list of Summer Flower Seeds and Bulbs, selecting those types most suitable for our Southern conditions, and carry the most complete line of Flower Seeds and Bulbs in the South.

We especially invite your attention to our collection of Dahlia Tubers (inside of front cover), in which are to be found the 25 most beautiful and largest varieties. There is no other flower that gives the general satisfaction the Dahlia does, each bush producing hundreds of gayly colored mammoth, beautifully shaped blooms throughout the Summer. The tubers may be left in the ground and will multiply from year to year.

Our Canna collection is also noteworthy. Cannas are indispensable in all garden plots, and there is some spot in every yard in which no other plant will take their place.

Gladioli, Caladiums (Elephant Ears), Tuberose, and the Japanese Lilies, all have their charms, and no well planned garden will be found without them. The great advantage of our Summer Flowering Bulbs is that once planted they are there for all time, and come up each year with increasing beauty and abundance.

“**Practical Gardening**”—By Hunn & Bailey, Cornell University. Standard edition. The most complete book published on flower gardening and quite complete on vegetable gardening. 250 pages. Let us mail you this book. Price 85c postpaid.

Every one with a yard can have flowers and reasonably. A 10-cent paper of Zinnia, for instance, will produce hundreds of bright flowers for the table as well as an attractive bush for the yard, and last for months. Make your house a home. There are flowers for every day in the year.



Ostrich Feather Aster.

AGERATUM—An all Summer bloomer. Grows 2 feet high, rather bushy, and is a mass of beautiful soft lavender blue. Blooms until frost. Packet 5c.

ALYSSUM—Six inches high. Unexcelled for borders, indoor boxes, solid beds and cut flowers. Blooms early Spring. Wonderful for carpet effect, being one of the freest bloomers we have.

Little Gem—More dwarf than Benthania, but blooms more perfectly. Very fragrant and desirable. Packet 5c.

Benthania (Sweet Alyssum)—Is covered completely with snow white blooms. Fragrant. Packet 5c.

ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon)—An attractive cut flower for early Spring; not grown as extensively in the South as its beauty and delicate coloring demands; height 2 ft. No garden complete without it. Fine for bedding. Excellent cut flowers. Packet 10c.

WILLET'S ASTERS.

GIANT COMET—A beautiful variety of branching habit. Bears abundantly mammoth Chrysanthemum-like flowers. Finest mixed. Packet 10c.

IMPROVED AMERICAN VICTORIA—More compact blooms than Comet. Very large and regular. Branches well and is a free bloomer. Finest mixed. Packet 10c.

OSTRICH FEATHER ASTERS—We consider this the most desirable Aster. Massive blooms are very double and curled, having a feathery appearance. As cut flowers they are excellent, being borne on long sturdy stems.

Pure White	Packet 10c
Delicate Pink	Packet 10c
Rose Pink	Packet 10c
Light Blue	Packet 10c
Dark Blue	Packet 10c
Rich Crimson	Packet 10c

Any three of the above for 25c.

BATCHELOR BUTTON—See Centaurea.

BELLIS DAISY—6 inches. Small double Daisy. Blooms early Spring. Unexcelled for border work and edging. Packet 15c.

BALLOON VINE (Love in a Puff).—Very ornamental vine, bearing odd Japanese lantern-like balloons. Very pretty foliage. Packet 5c.

BALSAM (Lady Slipper).—A popular old-fashioned flower bearing stalks of waxy blooms resembling Cape Jessamine in looks. Color from white to deep purple. Very attractive for bedding or cut flowers. Finest double mixed. Packet 10c.

BURNING BUSH—See Kochia.

CALENDULA (Pot or Scotch Marigold).—1 ft. One of the freest blooming annuals. Blooms through early Summer and may be planted again in August for Fall blooms. Fine for beds and for cut flowers.

Orange King—Large and thrifty exquisite deep orange color. Full double blooms. We recommend this variety. Packet 10c.

Meteor—A new and attractive Calendula. Bright sulphur yellow, tipped with mahogany, rich brown center. Packet 10c.

CALIFORNIA POPPY—See Eschscholtzia.

CALLIOPSIS—A delightful flower for early Summer, having abundance of bright blooms which may be cut and arranged in vases or bouquets. Sow seed very early in Spring. Packet 5c.



Calliopsis.

WILLET'S FLOWER SEEDS—CONTINUED.

CANDYTUFT

Highly desirable for bedding, borders or cut flowers. Planted early Spring blooms continuously through early Summer. Good to replace Pansies or Bellis Daisies. Plant again middle of August, blooms until frost.

Mammoth Hyacinth Flower—The largest and finest variety for porch boxes or bedding. Long stems and mammoth spikes of pure white blooms. Packet 10c.

Rose Cardinal—Attractive rich Rose Cardinal color. Very striking in solid beds or porch boxes. Packet 10c.

Lilac—Soft rich Lilac shade, very attractive. Packet 10c.

Pink—An exquisite shell pink. Packet 10c.

Any three of above 25c.

Willet's Mixed Candytuft—All attractive shades and varieties. Packet 5c.

CANTERBURY BELLS (Campanula Medium)—This charming bedding plant has a grace found in but few flowers. The long stately spikes are surrounded by delightful cup-like blooms, delicate in color and highly fragrant. Plant in early Spring where plants are desired. Packet 15c.

CARDINAL CLIMBER—Attains a growth in one season of 25 feet. Doubtless the most attractive annual climber. Covered with glowing scarlet flowers, and makes a profound impression. We especially recommend this vine for shading porches, covering trellis, etc. Cut small notch in end of seed to aid germination. Packet 15c; 2 for 25c.

CARNATIONS (Margurite)—Very attractive, sweet-scented flowers of exquisite coloring. Blooms abundantly in early Summer. Should be planted very early in hotbeds and set out when weather permits, for best results in the South. Finest Double Mixed. Packet 15c.

CASTOR BEAN—See Ricinus.

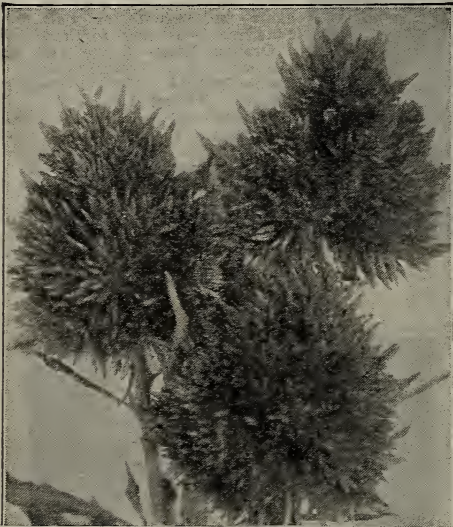
CELOSIA.

One to three feet. One of our most showy annuals for bedding or pot plants. The plants are quite symmetrical in growth and are entirely covered with rich color. Sow sowed in boxes and transplant. Blooms till frost.

CELOSIA CRISTATA (Cock's Comb)—Stands sun and heat well and produce masses of velvety blooms.

Dwarf Cristata—12 in., very fine for hedging or pot plants. Packet 10c.

Tall Cristata—2 feet. Tall variety of above. Packet 10c.



Celosia Childsii.

CELOSIA CHILDSII (Chinese Wool Flower)—This is a distinct and comparatively new type of Celosia and conceded generally to be the most beautiful sort. Has immense ball shaped flower heads not unlike a ball of wool. Blooms until frost.

Crimson—Delightful purplish tinted. Packet 15c.

Pink—A new and wonderfully striking shade. Packet 20c.

CENTAUREA (Dusty Miller).

Very easy to grow, and attractive. Sow thinly where plants are desired in well prepared soil. Blooms continuously for a long period.

Centaurea Cyanus Batchelor Button. Ragged Robin or Cornflower. Beautiful deep blue. Packet 5c.

Double Centaurea—For bedding and use as cut flowers there is no more pleasing flower than this. Comes in delicate coloring and has beautiful foliage. Packet 10c.

Centaurea Imperialis—3 feet high. The largest flowering and most attractive Centaurea. Blooms often measure 3 inches across. Colors are soft and pleasing, from white to purple with all the intermediate shades. Packet 15c.

CHINESE WOOL FLOWER—See Celosia Childsii.

CORN FLOWER—See Centaurea Cyanus.

COCK'S COMB—See Celosia Cristata.

CHRYSANTHEMUM CORONARIUM—(French Marguerites)—These annual Chrysanthemums are altogether different from the large flowered late varieties grown by florists. They grow easily from seed and flower freely during Summer and Fall months. They succeed best in cool, moist locations and make excellent pot plants during the Spring months. The foliage is a rich, dark green, finely cut and quite ornamental. The plants grow twelve to eighteen inches high, branching freely, and produce on long stems large double flowers of bright coloring. Sow seed thinly in shallow drills early in Spring. When well started, thin out or transplant to stand twelve inches or more apart each way.

Yellow Giant—Golden yellow. Packet 10c.

White King—Pure white. Packet 10c.

COSMOS.

One of the most popular annuals, very bushy and blooms continuously from September until frost. Literally one mass of blooms.

Lady Lenox—Beautiful mammoth flowering, shell pink. Packet 10c.

White Lady Lenox—A reproduction of the above in a pure white. Packet 10c.

NEW DOUBLE CRESTED COSMOS—(See Cut.) Far superior to the old type Cosmos. The flowers have double crowns and are very beautiful either on the bush or as cut flowers.

Pink Beauty—Shell pink. Packet 15c.

Crimson King—Glowing Crimson. Packet 15c.

White Queen—Pure White. Packet 15c.

One each of the above, 35 cents.

Finest Mixed—All colors mixed. Double Crested. Packet 10c.

CYPRESS VINE—(Ipomoea Cyclamen.) Climber; star shaped flower; 10 feet. Packet 5c.

DAISY, SHASTA—Every one knows the desirability of the Shasta Daisy. For best results, sow seed in Fall; transplant in Spring. Pkt. 15c.

DIANTHUS PINKS—This popular annual needs no introduction. Blooms profusely; blooms variegated and highly scented. 12 inches high. Packet 10c.

DIGITALIS (Fox Glove)—Stately graceful spikes of beautiful cup-like blooms, 3 feet high. Sow where plants are desired. Packet 10c.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA.

California Poppy—Low growing rather bushy plants. Foliage pretty silverish green. Blooms early and continuously; flowers of exquisite shades. Sow in early Spring where plants are desired.

Crimson—Rich crimson. Packet 10c.

Golden West—Golden Yellow. Packet 5c.

All Colors Mixed—An unusual mixture of rare and beautiful shades and colors. Packet 5c.

GAILLARDIA (Blanket Flower)—A beautiful flower of free blooming quality bearing gay colored, yellow and red predominating. Packet 10c.

GOURDS.

A rapid-growing vine, highly ornamental, bearing curious shaped fruit, which when ripe, the outer shells harden and are useful as dippers, nest eggs, etc.

White Egg Formed Gourd—A perfect reproduction of a hen egg. Largely used for nest eggs and for darning stocking eggs. Packet 5c; oz. 20c.

Dish Cloth Gourd—Ornamental and useful. Packet 5c; oz. 20c.

Mixed Gourds—This mixture contains all varieties of Gourds. Packet 5c; oz. 20c.

GERANIUMS—The most popular plant in use today. Nothing is more suitable for porch boxes, hanging baskets, etc. Packet 15c; 2 for 25c.

HELIANTHUS—See Sunflower.



New Double Crested Cosmos.

WILLET'S FLOWER SEEDS—CONTINUED.

HOLLYHOCK—See Illustration. Tall growing perennial. Fine for beds. Very popular. Sow in early Spring (broadcast) where plants are wanted. Packet 15c.

HYACINTH BEAN (Dolichos or Jack Bean). A very rapid growing vine, with extremely dense foliage. Has attractive bloom followed by beautifully colored seed pods.

White—Blossoms—Of pure white, followed by deep purple seed pods. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.

Purple—Blossoms are followed by deep purple seed pods. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.



Hollyhocks.

Mixed—Finest Mixed. Packet 5c; oz. 20c.

KOCHIA—(Mexican Fire Plant)—An attractive, rapid-growing bush, an annual resembling a cypress in shape and appearance. Plant in boxes in early Spring and transplant to where wanted or sow thinly where desired to grow. Makes a beautiful hedge, attaining a height of 3 feet. In the Fall the plant turns red and continues to thrive until cut down by heavy frost. Makes good pot plant. Packet 10c.

LARKSPUR (2 to 3 Feet.)

A rapid growing free blooming annual. Without doubt one of the most choice and desirable garden plants for cut flower use or bedding. Plant in early Spring in boxes or out of doors. Better results will be obtained by transplanting when the young shoots are well started and then planted out one to two feet apart each way.

TALL DOUBLE STOCK FLOWERING LARKSPUR.

White—Per Packet 10c.

Rose—Per Packet 10c.

Light Blue—Per Packet 10c.

Purple—Per Packet 10c.

One each of the above, 35c.

Emperor, Finest Mixed—Per Packet, 10c.

MARVEL OF PERU—FOUR O'CLOCK—Semi-dwarf plant having great quantities of bright blossoms. The flowers do not open until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Packet 5c.

MARIGOLD—A most attractive flower. A small bed of Marigold will furnish cut flowers for the house for a long period. Requires less cultivation than most plants. Stands our Southern heat well, and blooms when other plants are burning up. Color yellow and orange mostly. Very large double. Packet 15c.

MEXICAN FIRE PLANT—See Kochia.

MOON FLOWER—Giant flowering. Rapid growing attractive vine, bearing abundance of blossoms which are highly fragrant. The blossoms open in the evening only. Splendid shade for porches.

White Seeded Moon Flower—Is covered with innumerable white flowers, measuring as much as 6 inches across. Packet 10c.

Black Seeded Moon Flower—Blossoms earlier than White Seeded variety. Vine not quite as heavy. Packet 10c.

Giant Pink—A new variety of Moon Flower, having blossoms of an exquisite shade of pink. Packet 10c. One packet each of above 25c.

MORNING GLORIES—We offer here some new and desirable varieties, recently developed.

Rochester—A quick growing vine of luxuriant green foliage, bearing thousands of immense light blue blossoms, edged with silvery white. Packet 5c.

Brazilian Morning Glory—Blossoms of beautiful rose color and very large, often 4 to 5 inches in diameter. Length of vine 30 to 40 feet. Packet 5c.

Japanese Morning Glory—The foliage of these Morning Glories is highly attractive, being of various shades and often blotched and checkered. The blossoms are very large and of various colors. Packet 10c.

WILLET'S SELECT NASTURTIUMS.

There is hardly a flowering plant known offering such varieties of colors, abundance of bloom and length of flowering season than the Nasturtium, and with practically no culture. Sowed in early Spring you are assured of blossoms until frost. Below are the choicest varieties.

DWARF or TOM THUMB VARIETIES.

Crystal Palace Gem—Large yellow bloom centered with narrow blotches, very striking.

Vesuvius—Rose blending to salmon, dark foliage, quite attractive. Each of the above: Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 1-4 lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75.

Willet's Dwarf Mixture—The very choicest Tom Thumb varieties. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 1-4 lb. 45c; lb. \$1.35.

TALL OR CLIMBING VARIETIES.

King of Blacks—Deep velvety garnet. Very rich. Large. One of the most striking varieties.

Salmon Queen—Rich, pleasing salmon. Unusually large. A great favorite. Velvety flower.

California Jupiter (Sunlight)—Clear rich golden yellow, flowers of the largest kind. Foliage fine. Blossoms measure 3 inches in diameter.

Each of the Above—Packet 10c; oz. 25c; 1-4 lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

Willet's Tall Mixed—All leading varieties. Packet 5c; oz. 20c; 1-4 lb. 45c; lb. \$1.35.



Double Marigold.

WILLET'S IMPERIAL PANSIES

We pride ourselves as having absolutely the finest Pansies obtainable anywhere, at any price. We import our Pansy seed from Europe, where the largest and finest varieties are to be obtained. Some of them produce single blossoms measuring 4 inches across. The texture of the petals is velvety, the colors beautiful and the stems long. These Imperial Pansies bloom more abundantly and are really worth while.

Culture—Pansy seed germinate best in cool moist soil. Sow seed thinly in boxes of well pulverized enriched soils. A good method is to mix seed with some fine sand to obtain more even distribution of seed. Transplant to permanent beds when plants get about two inches high. Beds should be well worked and fertilized for best results. Seed may be sown in beds instead of transplanting, but on account of difficulty of sowing seed evenly because of their size the trouble of transplanting generally pays. However, mixing seed with sand often overcomes this.

NON PLUS ULTRA—The largest type Pansy in existence, blossoms measuring frequently 4 inches in diameter. The petals are waved and of thick velvety texture. 2 pkts. 60c; 1 pkt. 35c.

SEE CUT NEXT PAGE.

WILLET'S IMPERIAL GIANT PANSIES.

One of the largest and most beautiful of all Pansies. Immense blossoms on long sturdy stems. Makes very vigorous plants and blossoms profusely from January until May. Below are the finest of this wonderful strain:

WILLET'S IMPERIAL PANSIES—CONTINUED.

Candidissima—White, very large and well formed, velvety texture. 2 pkts. 45c; 1 pkt. 25c.



Willet's Imperial Giant Pansy.

Golden Queen—Rich golden yellow. The best of this shade obtainable. 2 pkts. 45c; 1 pkt. 25c.

Giant Purple—Deep, velvety purple. Extremely large and commanding in appearance. 2 pkts. 45c; 1 pkt. 25c.

King of Blacks—This remarkable Pansy is solid black and makes a very striking appearance. The blooms are very large. 2 pkts. 45c; 1 pkt. 25c.

March Beauty—A deep velvety blue, petals waved and extremely large. 2 pkts. 45c; 1 pkt. 25c.

Celestial Queen—Silver white with dark eye. A very stunning Pansy. 2 pkts. 45c; 1 pkt. 25c.

Ice Queen—Pure Silver White. 2 pkts. 45c; 1 pkt. 25c.

Winter Sun—Rich glowing golden yellow. Petals thick and velvety. 2 pkts. 45c; 1 pkt. 25c.

Collection of any 4 of the above varieties 80c.

Willet's Imperial Mixture—A mixture of all the large and desirable types and colors. 2 pkts. 35c; 1 pkt. 20c.

PERIWINKLE—See Vinca.

Petunias



Willet's Single Fringed Petunia.

There is a place in every garden, window box, hanging basket or porch box for Petunias. No plant blooms more abundantly and no blooms possess a greater variety of colors and shades. Perhaps their greatest asset is that

they will thrive anywhere with practically no care or preparation.

General Dodds—A warm glowing blood red Petunia of large size. Blooms bountifully. Spreads well, and is a mass of blooms for a long period. 2 pkts. 35c; 1 pkt. 20c.

Rose—Beautiful rose shade flowers, very large and well shaped. 2 pkts. 35c; 1 pkt. 20c.

Dwarf Striped and Blotched—Very unique and striking in appearance. The flowers are striped and blotched in various colors. 2 pkts. 45c; 1 pkt. 20c.

Finest Single Mixed—All colors and shades, large handsome blooms. 2 pkts. 25c; 1 pkt. 15c.

1 each of the above varieties 50c.

WILLET'S SINGLE FRINGED PETUNIA—Immense size, purity of color and unique ruffled and fringed edges characterizes this type of imported Petunias as the most desirable single Petunia. These seed are very scarce. Packet 35c.

Double Petunia—(Grandiflora Flore Pleno.) A beautiful and very rare strain of double Petunia, producing a large per cent of double blooms, wonderfully fringed and curved. Exquisite coloring. Packet 50c.

Phlox Drummondii

One of the most highly colored blooming plants we have. Sow in well prepared beds as soon as weather permits. Blooms from June through until frost. Remarkable for border effect and solid beds; fine for porch boxes, etc.

Pink—Clear soft pink, packet 10c.

Violet—Rich violet, packet 10c.

Purple—Deep velvety purple, packet 10c.

White—Pure white, packet 10c.

Yellow—A rich mellow shade, packet 10c.

Crimson—Deep fiery crimson, packet 10c.

1 each of any three above, 25c.

1 each of any six above, 50c.



Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI MIXED—All shades, 3 pkts. 25c; 1 pkt. 10c.

WILLET'S POPPIES.

These are perhaps the most distinct type of flower we have. Graceful, stately and possessing delicacy of color in gorgeous combinations, yet there are few plants that thrive and bear as abundantly with as little cultivation. Having a rather milky sap it is advisable to burn the stems by dipping in scalding water when the blooms are to be used as cut flowers.

Culture—Sow the seed very thinly where the plants are to grow. Cover seed lightly with thin layer of earth and press down firmly.

American Flag—Double, immense size white balls with scarlet borders. Very attractive. Packet 10c.

Cardinal—Double, very large cardinal-scarlet flowers, wonderful for bedding. Packet 10c.

Mikado Double—Very fine deep pink. Large blooms. Packet 10c.

Shirley—Single, a mixture of all colors, including pink, white, carmine, crimson and the intermediate shades. Flowers are very large and of the improved strain. Pkt. 10c.

Double Mixed—A selection of the finest double varieties. Packet 10c.

Single Mixed—Including new and rare varieties and various color combinations. ½ oz. 25c; packet 10c.

Eldorado Shirley Double—New and very pretty. A wealth of color and grace. 2 pkts. 25c; 1 pkt. 15c.

California Poppy—(See Eschscholtzia.)

PORTULACA—Correctly a Southern flower as it thrives well in sunny locations and light sandy soil. Low growing and an abundance of light blooms.

Finest Single Mixed—Packet 10c.

Double Mixed—All shades. Packet 15c.

Ricinus (Castor Oil Bean)—Rapid growing foliage plant of erect picturesque habit. Grows 8 or 10 feet high. Mammoth dark green leaves, dense. Good for screening fences, or yard. Nothing better in poultry yards for giving chickens shade. Packet 5c.

SALPIGLOSSIS—(Painted Tongue.) One of the most beautiful annuals, resembling, except that it is smaller than the *Amaryllis*. Makes desirable cut flowers and are unexcelled for bedding. Should be planted in boxes February 1st and later planted out where desired, when danger of frost is over. Mixed, packet 10c.

Salvia (Scarlet Sage)

When other flowers are withered by the hot sun, the *Salvia* faithfully puts forth its spikes of bright red blooms; stands heat and drought well. For early blooms plant in boxes indoors in February. When frost is over transplant to desired location. No American home is complete without its bed of *Salvia*.



Salvia—Bonfire.

Bonfire—A splendid variety producing mammoth spikes of blood red bloom. Foliage dark green. Compact bushes 2 feet. Packet 20c.

America, or Globe—Very fine, most profuse bearer of all *Salvia*. Packet 25c.

Splendens—(Large flowering Scarlet Sage)—A large type of *Salvia*, grows 3 to 4 feet high and is a mass of flaming red throughout the Summer. Packet 15c.

Fireball—A new and very large variety, deeper and more pleasing shade of red than the old variety. Spikes very long. Free bloomer. Packet 20c.

Coccinea—The old *Salvia*; 12 inches high. ½ oz. 50c; packet 10c.

STOCKS—No annual can surpass in beauty or fragrance this delightful flower. The coloring is of the mildest mellow shades from white to deep purple. Its erect stems uphold great spikes of the finest blooms which make the choicest cut flowers. The sweet spicy fragrance of the *Stock* is enough in itself to win its favor to any one.

Improved Large 10 Weeks Stocks, packet.....10c
Cut and Come Again Stocks, packet.....15c

SUNFLOWER (*Helianthemum*).

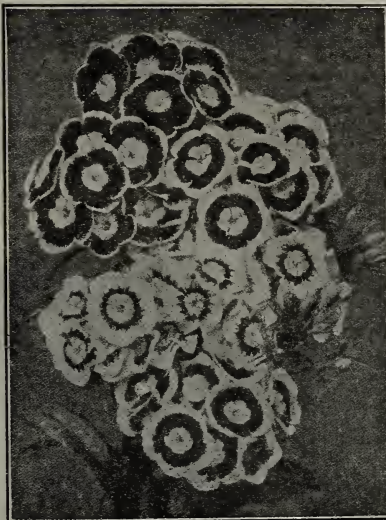
As their name indicates, these plants require and can doubtless stand more sun than any other. They are very ornamental.

Mammoth Russian Sunflower—8 to 10 feet. Very effective against fences or other screenings. Makes quick shade in chicken yards. Packet 5c; 1-4 lb. 15c.

Double Chrysanthemum Flowering Sunflower—Makes attractive bush and is covered with beautiful double blooms of various shades. 3 feet high. Packet 10c.

Red Sunflower—New. 4 feet. Attractive single red blooms over rich green foliage. A desirable plant for edging and bedding. Flowers good for vases. Packet 10c.

Miniature Sunflower—2 to 3 feet. Has golden yellow bloom with black eye. Blooms until frost. Desirable cut flowers. Packet 15c.



Sweet William.

SWEET WILLIAM—A perennial, great value for border plants and permanent beds. Plant January or February.

Single Mixed—Packet 10c.

Double Finest Mixed—Packet 10c.

Willet's Sweet Peas

Culture—Sow in the open in drills 2½ feet apart at the rate of 1-4 lb. to 100 feet; cover seed about 3 inches. Arrange brush or strings for vines to climb on. Cultivate as for English Peas.

SPENCER OR ORCHID FLOWERING TYPE.

There are no blooms more beautiful and fragrant than this comparatively new type of Sweet Peas. Superior in every respect to the old varieties these elegant flowers have created a sensation wherever shown. Each sturdy stem gracefully bears from 2 to 4 immense waved orchid-like blooms measuring 2 or 3 inches in diameter.

Prices all varieties listed below, packet 10c; oz. 25c; 1-4 lb. 90c.

King White—A pure white variety of immense size, bearing 3 and 4 blooms to a stem.

Asta Ohn.—This is a most popular lavender.

Elfrida Pearson—An exquisite shell pink. Large blooms, beautifully shaped; long stems.

Mrs. Routzah—A striking and beautifully colored pea of large bold character. The body of the bloom is apricot, suffused with pink.

Illuminator—A new and very popular sort. Color Salmon Orange, overlaid with cerise pink.

King Edward—The finest red Sweet Pea. Glowing scarlet blooms of large size. Bears freely.

Othello—Deep maroon. A wonderful Pea.

Queen Alexandria—Intense fiery scarlet.

Florence Nightingale—This is doubtless the finest Lavender Spencer we have. Soft Bluish Lavender, 3 and 4 blooms to stem.



King White Sweet Pea.

WILLET'S SWEET PEAS—CONTINUED.

Yarrowa—The flowers average two and one-half inches in diameter; many are duplex or double. The color is a bright rose-pink with a clear, creamy base. Our stock of this popular Australian variety is absolutely true. Grown by us from seed procured direct from the introducer.

Captain of Blues—Standard purple with bluish wings, large.

Royal Purple—A deep velvety clear purple of great size. The best of this color.

Special assortments of Spencers, 1 packet each any 4 varieties 35c; 1 oz. each any 4 varieties 90c; 1-4 lb. each any 4 varieties \$3.30.

Willet's Mixed Spencers—This blend contains the cream of the very finest named Spencer varieties, including many recent novelties and several superb new seedlings not yet introduced. It is the very best blend possible to produce

today and will surely delight all who want a grand variety of colors. Packet 10c; 1 oz. 20c; 1-4 lb. 80c; lb. \$3.00 postpaid.

GRANDIFLORA SWEET PEAS.

The old-fashioned type Sweet Pea. Not as large as the Spencers.

Willet's Grandiflora—Mixture composed of all the attractive colors and shades. Packet 5c; oz. 15c; 1-4 lb. 40c; lb. \$1.30.

Verbena

Verbena is one of the most popular garden annuals and lends itself willingly to many uses. For beds, borders, mounds, vases and window boxes it is particularly fine, and is frequently used for an undergrowth to tall plants like lilies. The clusters of showy and often fragrant flowers are borne in constant succession from June until frost. A carefully selected and improved strain of Verbenas.

Mammoth White—Dense heads of finely shaped white flowers. Packet 10c.

Defiance—Intense scarlet. A bed of these makes a striking effect. Packet 10c.

Rose Pink—Bright velvety pink, very beautiful. Packet 10c.

Royal Purple—Deep soft purple. A great favorite. Packet 10c.

Verbena Collection—One packet each of the above 4 varieties, 35c.

Mammoth Flowering Mixed—A mixture of the large flowering varieties, all colors and shades. 1-4 oz. 50c; per packet 10c.

VINCA ROSEA (Periwinkle)—Ornamental free blooming plants, with dark laurel-like foliage and handsome pink with crimson eye. Seed should be sown early and then the plants will bloom the first Summer. They can be taken up in the Fall like Chrysanthemums, potted, and kept in bloom through the Winter. Seed germinates slowly. 1-4 oz. 50c; packet 10c.

WALLFLOWER—No garden is complete without the Wallflower. Good either for bedding or pot plants. Exquisite blooms highly fragrant. Hardy in the South. Make plantings in early Spring for best results. Extra fine mixture. Packet 10c.

WILD CUCUMBER VINE—Quick growing vine with odd-shaped fruit, makes good heavy shade and is very attractive. Packet 10c.



Mammoth Flowering Verbena.

WILLET'S COLOSSAL ZINNIAS

The Zinnia doubtless is, and rightly should be, the most popular out-of-doors blooming plant in the South, because of its perfect adaptability to our climatic and soil conditions, because it blooms longer and is affected less by the heat, and because of the wide range of colors and various shaped blooms. Taking it all in all, we can not find a flower with any more desirable qualities and no undesirable ones.

Collection of any 3 colors; 3 packets for 25c.

COLOSSAL ZINNIAS—Finest improved strain, velvety flowers. The following colors:

Colossal White—The finest white ever produced; pure white, immense blooms. Packet 10c.

Canary Yellow—A distinct pleasing yellow, large free bloomer. Packet 10c.

Crimson Giant—By far the truest crimson yet pro-



Zinnia—Crimson Giant.

duced. Adds life to any garden. Packet 10c.

Violet Maid—After years of experiments, this charming violet Zinnia has been produced. The best of this shade. Packet 15c.

Purple Delight—Deep rich velvety color, massive blooms, long stems. By far the best purple. Packet 10c.

Collection of the 3 types below; 3 packets for 30c.

Willet's Robusta Grandiflora—A good collection of large flowering types. Packet 10c.

Cactus Flowering Zinnia—A new and striking Zinnia, entirely different from other varieties, having curled and crested petals, being graceful and odd. Packet 15c.

Pompon Zinnia—Another type which has attracted great attention wherever shown. Smooth symmetrical blooms, wide range of colors. Packet 10c.

WILLET'S SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS

Bulb planting, both in the Fall and Spring, is the most certain and satisfactory method of producing flowers. The root system being already established in the bulb there is no need to worry as to the germination.

AMARYLLIS JOHNSONII—The giant Amaryllis which is gaining in popularity each season. Plant bulbs in early Spring, either in the open or in pots. Bears great clusters of wonderful deep crimson trumpet shaped blooms, with a silvery white stripe extending to the base of each petal. Large bulbs, each 50c; 2 for 90c.

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM (Elephant Ear)—A foliage plant universally known and admired, having high velvety green leaves not unlike the elephant's ear in shape. Very effective in large beds or as specimen plants in lawns.

First size bulbs, 7 to 9 in. in circumference, postpaid, each 35c; per dozen by express, \$3.00. Second size bulbs, 5 to 7 in. in circumference, postpaid, each 20c; per dozen, by express, \$2.00.



Elephant Ears.

Willet's Cannas

There is no other bulbs offering as showy and satisfactory flowers and foliage plant as this. Wonderful for bedding purposes and cluster work. Come up each year after once planted.



King Humbert Canna.

KING HUMBERT—Giant Orchid Flowering. 4 feet. Doubtless the most popular Canna. Immense orange-scarlet flowers, bronze foliage. Very striking and showy.

PINK DELIGHT—Giant Orchid Flowering. 3½ feet. Without doubt the finest pink Canna in existence. Deep glowing pink. Very erect, free bloomer.

INDIANA—6 feet. Giant Orchid Flowering Golden orange. This is an exquisite Canna and undoubtedly the best yellow. The blooms are mammoth in size.

Prices of Above—15c each; 85c for 6; \$1.60 dozen, postpaid, \$7.50 per 100, by express.

Dahlias—See inside of front cover for complete list of Dahlias.

Mammoth Gladioli

Gladioli have been wonderfully developed in the past few years. The colors are now clear and beautiful, and are available in all shades. The blooms themselves are from two to three times the size of the old varieties; the stems are longer and have more blooms on them. These bulbs are all large and sound.

America—A gorgeous soft Lavender-pink of immense size. Flower spikes are from 2 to 3 ft. long. Each 10c; doz. 75c, postpaid.

Augusta—A lovely white slightly flushed with delicate pink. A most popular sort. Each 10c; dozen 90c, postpaid.

Hally—Attractive delicate Rose, with white blotch. Blooms early, very large. Each 10c; dozen 75c, postpaid.

Mrs. Francis King—Bright scarlet blooms of large size. The best of this shade. Each 10c; dozen 75c, postpaid.

Niagra—A beautiful cream blending to canary yellow on lower petals. Immense blooms. Each 10c; dozen \$1.00, postpaid.

Schwaben—New. The grandest and largest yellow Gladioli. Delicate yellow with double blotch in the throat of the bloom. Each 15c; dozen \$1.50, postpaid.

Panama—New. Clear Lavender of immense size, suffused with pink. A beautiful Gladioli. Each 10c; per dozen \$1.40, postpaid.



Gladioli.
Mrs. Francis King.

Willet's Lillies

CALLA LILIES.

These stately, graceful, almost holy looking Lillies are great favorites as pot plants and require very little attention to produce the most gorgeous blooms.

Culture—Plant single bulb in 6-inch pot about January 15th; keep in warm, dark well-ventilated room until started, then bring to light. Water well and keep from cold.

Aethiopica—Pure white, mammoth flowers; dark green foliage. Dozen \$2.50; 2 for 45c; each 25c.

Elliotiana—Large exquisite yellow bloom with remarkable leaves of dark green blotched with white throughout. A very striking plant, highly decorative. Prices, postpaid: 2 for 60c; each 35c.

JAPANESE LILIES.

LILIUM SPECIOSUM RUBRAM (Oriental Orchids)

—A Japanese Lily of rare beauty and spicy fragrance. Delicate pink in color, uniquely spotted with deeper pink. Flower resembles the Orchid in shape and coloring, possibly more than any other flower. Excellent for potting or out of doors. Price, each, large bulb, 45c postpaid.

LILIUM AURATUM (Golden-Rayed Lily of Japan)—Large pure white flowers, uniquely studded with crimson spots and through the center of each petal runs a clear

Send for Catalogue on Poultry and Dairy Supplies.

WILLET'S LILIES—CONTINUED.



Gigantum Lily.

golden band. When open, the blooms measure as much as eight and ten inches across, and have a spicy, delicious fragrance. Generally around a dozen blooms to a stem. Price: Large bulbs, each 45c, postpaid.

LILIUM GIGANTUM, OR EASTER LILY—(See illustration.) This is the finest and largest strain of the so-called Easter Lily. The stems are tall and sturdy, bearing quantities of pure white, very large, bell-shaped blooms. Stems nicely covered with dark green foliage. Fine for pot culture or growing out-of-doors. Price, postpaid: 6 for \$2.25; 3 for \$1.25; each 45c.

WILLET'S PEARL TUBE ROSE—Highly fragrant flowers of waxy white color. Very double and a free bloomer.

Mammoth Bulbs, each 10c; dozen \$1.00, postpaid.



Willet's Pearl Tube Rose.

WILLET'S LAWN AND PARK GRASSES

The Lawn furnishes the setting for a house, and if it is kept properly, will add more to the looks of the home than any amount of planning can give. Neat Lawns are always the sign of a thrifty people. We are able in this latitude to have at all times a rich velvety carpet-lawn with little care and at small cost.

WINTER AND SPRING LAWNS.

When the leaves of trees, shrubbery and other plant life have been recalled for the Winter, we appreciate more than at any other time, a carpet of green—a lawn. No home that truly is one is permitted to be naked at this season.

How to Sow: In planting the Winter and Spring Lawn over a permanent sod, it is not necessary to break the earth as we do in establishing the Summer Lawn. Simply sow the grass over the Lawn and rake it in at the rate of 1 pound to 400 square feet (20x20 feet) or 80 pounds to the acre. An application of Bone Meal at the rate of 5 pounds to 400 square feet is desirable. Do not allow ground to become dry.

WILLET'S WINTER-GREEN LAWN GRASS SEED.

THE WINTER LAWN FOR THE SOUTH.

The result of years of experiment! We have at last perfected the ideal Winter Lawn Grass Mixture which contains in proper proportions the necessary grasses and clovers for a quick, thick carpet lawn for the South. The principal grass in Augusta, with finest green results, for lawns and parks, in Winter and Spring. The value of this grass for a Winter-green lawn or in a park of trees can not be too highly stressed. We sell an amazing amount and increasing every year, of this seed. This grass, of course, is not adapted for permanent sod. Prices: 1 lb. 40c; 5 to 10 lbs. 38c, postpaid. By express: 25 lbs. at 30c; 100 lbs. at 28c lb.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS (*Lolium Italicum*)—14 lbs. to bushel. Sow 40 to 60 lbs. per acre, in fair soil, September, October and Spring. Stands drought. A quick-growing grass. Largely used in South Georgia and around Augusta on sandy lands and wherever in the South watering is impossible. Italian Rye will give fine results and should be in universal use where soil is too sandy for Willet's Winter-Green Lawn Grass. The principal grass in South Europe. Our magnificent Hotel Bon Air uses this grass exclusively on their sandy, shady soil and with finest results. Prices: 1 lb. 25c; 5 to 10 lbs. 20c. By express: 25 to 50 lbs. at 15c lb.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS—(*Poa Pratensis*).—December and January are the best months. Excellent perennial. Makes rich velvety lawn in heavy soil. Root system does not go deep enough to withstand drought in sandy lands. Plant Willet's Winter-Green Lawn Grass. Grows well in partly shady places. Makes fine and deep green. Should be watered continuously for best results. Used mostly in connection with other grasses for lawns. Prices: 1 lb. 40c; 10 to 25 lbs. 35c. By express: 50 to 100 lbs. 30c lb.

WILLET'S EVERGREEN LAWN AND PARK GRASS—Plant from January to March. Willet's Evergreen Lawn Grass will form a rich deep green, velvety lawn in a few weeks' time, and will stay green the year round. Has Bermuda seed in it which comes up in the Spring after Winter grasses are through. We recommend this where there is no Bermuda sod, and where permanent Summer lawn is

desired. Composed of various grasses and clovers, which years of experience have shown to succeed and do best in our Southern soils and climate. Sow in October at rate of 60 pounds per acre, or for small yards, one pound to 100 square feet. Prices: 1 lb. 40c; 5 to 10 lbs. 38c, postpaid. By express: 25 to 50 lbs. 35c lb.

WHITE CLOVER—(*Trifolium Repens*).—A legume. Not a heavy producer, but invaluable in permanent lawns. Sow 6 pounds to the acre in Fall or Spring. Reseeds itself. Used extensively in connection with other grasses for filling in underneath, giving thick velvety appearance. We use it in our Winter-green and Evergreen mixtures. Prices: 1 lb. 90c; 5 to 10 lbs. 85c, postpaid. By express: 25 to 50 lbs. 70c lb.

Permanent Summer Lawns

The seed should be sown as soon as the severe cold is over (February, March and April), because they are very slow to germinate, and where early results are desired we recommend very early planting. In establishing a Summer lawn it should be remembered that the first preparation is the important one, because it will remain for years before being dug up. If the soil is a heavy clay, it must be well-drained.

Preparation of Ground—Break up the ground (with either plow or spade) and rake out well, removing or pulverizing large lumps. Apply well rotted stable manure liberally, or bone meal, at the rate of 1 to 2 lbs. to 100 square feet (10x10 feet). We advise using bone meal because stable manure contains weed seeds and will prove troublesome. After putting fertilizer on, level the ground and broadcast the grass seed. Then roll until the surface is firm and level. Every hollow will show later.

CARPET GRASS (*Paspalum Compressus*)—New. The Government says that in our Southern coastal plains and flatwoods country that this grass is better than Bermuda. A perennial grass, more aggressive than, and will exterminate, Bermuda. Thrives even in our sour soils; is green earlier in the Spring, and remains longer than Bermuda Grass. Cultivation destroys it, should not be broken up after once the sod is established. Spreads both from seed and runners. One plant in a year will spread a foot in

WILLET'S LAWN AND PARK GRASSES—CONTINUED.

diameter. Southern golf courses are being planted in this in preference to Bermuda; keeps green longer. Sow 1 lb. to 500 square feet late in February or March on prepared land. This grass will replace all others for Southern lawns. It is the nearest thing to an evergreen grass. Price: 1 lb. \$1.50; 5 lbs. at \$1.35, postpaid; 25 lbs. at \$1.25, by express.

BERMUDA GRASS SEED (*Cynodon Dactylon*, Couch Grass or Joint Grass)—Germinates within 4 to 8 weeks.

A perennial sun-loving grass, spreading extensively by creeping stems. A valuable grass for Summer lawns in the South. Every 3 or 4 years break up the sod-bound soil in Spring. Excellent soil binder. Grows on great varieties of soil. Seed are planted 6 to 8 lbs. per acre in moist seasons in Spring or Summer; best to press them in with a roller. Price: 1 lb. 90c; 5 to 10 lbs. 85c, postpaid; 25 to 50 lbs. 75c per lb. by express.

WILLET'S FIELD AND FARM SEEDS

NOTE! Of Help to Agriculture. It was our Mr. Willet who first exploited and practically gave to Southern Agriculture Fulghum Oats, Abruzzi Rye, Brown Top Millet, Georgia Hundred-Day Speckled Velvet Bean and Georgia Bush Velvet Bean. These matters are worth to the South today tens of millions of dollars. Our research work in plant life, our skilled and scientific knowledge of our business and our reliability—these are all well known by The Plant Division of our United States Agricultural Department, with whom on our part we have large transactions.

WILLET'S FIELD CORNS

AMERICAN INDIAN CORN FOR FIELD SEED.

Make 1921 the greatest of all Corn years! No man who makes an abundance of Corn, Oats, Wheat, Velvet Beans, Peanuts and Hogs, will find himself at Winter's time in any other than good condition. Make early corn plantings. Also follow oats and wheat with corn (for June plantings use Mexican June), thus making two good money crops on the same land in the year.

By the side of every corn stalk, plant in late Spring, or early Summer, a legume—Velvet Beans, Cow Peas or Soy Beans—for turning under; also peanuts in corn make a good money crop. Where the above legumes are turned under follow in Fall with grains and use no guano, save acid phosphate.

Our Seed Corn—We do not handle corn from higher latitudes—North or West—except where extreme earliness in the crop is desired. Our sales of varied types of corn are confined almost exclusively to corn that is Southern-grown, and from the best localities brought to us in carload lots from the original growers. The danger sometimes of feeding Western corn has enhanced the value of Southern corn. Southern corn is never pulled until fully matured on the stalk, is far dryer and carries better eating and feeding qualities and should bring some premium over Western corn.

Quality of Willet's Corn Seed—We sell many thousands of bushels of Corn Seed. We have besides the finest electric cleaning machines for our grains. Many thousands sell "Corn for Seed"; only the few sell "Corn Seed."

Bisulphide of Carbon—For the keeping of corn, peas and all grains in barns and warehouses—an insecticide, too, for weevil-infested cotton. See Insecticide Page. Pound 60c; 5-pound can for \$2.75.

Culture—Plant 8 quarts to an acre. Usually planted in the South from March 5th to June 25th. Plant 5-foot rows 12 inches in drill—though controlled by strength of land. A good fertilizer consists of 250 pounds Acid Phosphate and 250 pounds cotton seed meal per acre. Never plow corn deep. Plant field corn in Florida January and February. We warn farmers against planting seed corn taken from fodder-pulled stalks—such seed may decrease next corn crop by 10 to 15 per cent. We warn the farmer, too, against fodder-pulling; it decreases quantity of corn in pounds, decreases chemical and feeding qualities, and causes 10 per cent of corn to rot.

EARLY DENT CORNS

Our Early Dent Corns are from the best habitats for this corn. Dents are called Hundred-Day Corns. For early farm corn, nothing takes the place of the Dents. They come on for the farmer in the nick of time for feeding (or meal) 100 days from planting. The Dent Corns are not only used for Early, but also for Midsummer, plantings.

WILLET'S IMPROVED GOLDEN DENT—The most valuable Yellow Corn today known. Our earliest field corn. Meal can be had from it about August 15th. The sowing of Dent Corn increases each year. We offer especially large stocks this year of Improved Golden Dent Corn. Its earliness makes it invaluable. Buy fresh seed each year. The Dent Corn grains are a trifle softer than many other Corns. One quart 30c, postpaid. By express: 1 peck \$1.00; bus. \$3.50; sack, 2½ bus., \$3.25 per bushel.



Willet's Improved Golden Dent.

IMPROVED WHITE DENT—Along with our extra heavy and choice stock of Improved Golden Dent, we are offering the heaviest stocks of a choice variety of selected White Dent this year. This is the main crop for feeding purposes grown in Virginia; oftentimes 60 to 90 bushels on good land, very large grain.

This corn is similar in every way to the Yellow Dent, except the grain is white. Some prefer this on account of the meal. One quart 30c postpaid. By express: Peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.50; sack, 2½ bushels, \$3.25 per bushel.

WILLET'S WHITE WEEVIL-PROOF PROLIFIC CORN—New and only listed by us. Agricultural Department.

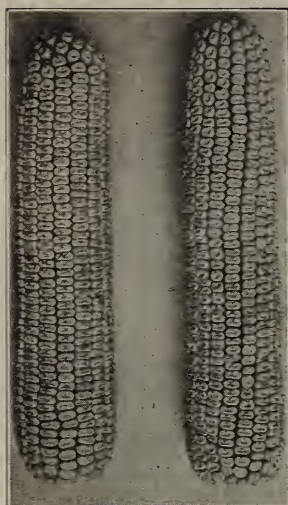
Washington, D. C., has been working for a number of years on a white weevil-proof corn. They first tried to get a hard resistant corn; this failed. Second, to get a thick, heavy long shuck, to completely cover the small, often open end of the ear where the weevils enter, and many other insects attack the corn. They claim success in this, and it has proved a tremendous success against weevils. This corn encourages now the growing of corn where weevils have largely heretofore made it impossible. This corn has a small ear, size of Marlboro; a red cob; grains long. Very prolific. A weevil-proof corn has long been wanted, especially for South Georgia and Florida. An Augusta big corn grower says: "Not large stalks. Shucks long and cover ends. About three ears to stalk. Most prolific corn I ever raised." Shucks that extend beyond the tips of the ears and that close tightly tend to be weevil-proof, both in field and storage. (All other corn before storing had better be shucked.) Price: 1 quart 40c postpaid. By express: Peck \$1.25; bushel \$4.25; 2½ bushels at \$4.00 per bushel.

GARRICK—A white corn now supplanting Marlboro in South Carolina. Has won more contests in South Carolina than any other corn. One grower in S. C. got 500 bushels on five acres. Young Usher, of South Carolina, who won the South Carolina premium, and was given a trip by U. S. Agricultural Department to Washington, D. C. free, planted Garrick. An Augusta grower made without any special cultivation, 700 bushels on 12 acres last year, another grower in 7-foot rows and 12 inches to the row, made 65 bushels to the acre, and another good crop as a subsidiary crop in between the rows. Two ears. Stands drought. Planted after cucumbers here his past year, 25 acres made 1,500 bushels. One quart 30c postpaid. By express: Peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.25; sack, 2½ bushels, at \$3.00 per bushel.



Willet's Golden Beauty.

Plant Fruit Trees—See Inside of Rear Cover.

WILLET'S FIELD CORNS—CONTINUED.**WILLET'S PROLIFIC GOLDEN BEAUTY CORN—**

Willet's Improved White Dent. \$4.00 bushel.

THOROUGHbred BIG ROCKDALE CORN—Our grower has been breeding for eighteen years this corn out of big-eared Shaw. He as now a big improvement over Shaw. It is among all the big-eared corns the modern "thoroughbred." Ears are about 12 inches long with

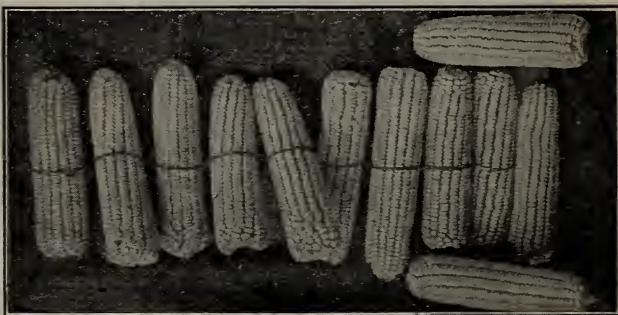


Willet's Weevil-Proof Corn.

large diameter. Grains white and big and fill out the extreme tip end (long shuck). Ears often 11-4 pounds. Hard, flinty grain. The ideal corn on rich bottom land in Georgia, or black lands of Southwest. Have seen one ear shell out one quart. Very prolific. Price, 1 quart 30c postpaid. By express: 1 peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.35; sack, 2½ bushels, at \$3.10 bushel.

WILLET'S IMPROVED MARLBORO PROLIFIC—We have increased the size of grain. A beautiful white prolific corn. Medium early, well adapted field purposes, just

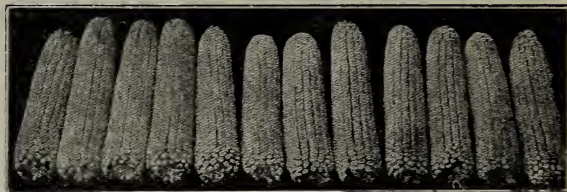
flinty enough for milling most beautiful hominy and meal. From practical experience and field test-out, Marlboro Prolific is one of the best of all prolific varieties; yields often



Willet's Marlboro Corn.

from 2 to 4 ears to each stalk. Some of the largest yields of corn ever made in South Carolina were made from Marlboro, and it has probably won many large premiums. Grains and ears are some larger than Cocke's. Quart 30c postpaid. By express, peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.25; sack, 2½ bushels, \$3.00 per bushel.

WHATLEY'S PROLIFIC CORN—Agricultural College at Athens for three years test in succession makes this corn to lead all. One of the prolific many-eared corns. Runs two to three ears to stalk, and seemingly an improvement over all. Ready for milling ten days to two weeks before the Six-Ear corns. Has a larger stalk which grows off quicker and has a deeper root system and withstands drought better. Makes unsurpassed meal. Cob dark red. More prolific than Six-Ear corns. Grains are cream white, not flint. Augusta truckers, beginning its marketing about August 5th for roasting ears, averaged 3 ears to stalk. Good root; shells easily. We average 65 bushels. A great Augusta favorite. Made at Augusta, 75 bushels per acre, averaged 3 ears to stalk. Ears bigger than Six-Ear Corn. Price, quart 30c postpaid. By express, peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.25; sack, 2½ bushels, at \$3.00 bushel.



Whatley's Prolific Corn.

WILLET'S PRIDE—This corn has been grown for the past ten or fifteen years in this vicinity. It is one of the best field corns we list. Quite a number of growers call it poor land corn. Stands drought and adverse seasons. Extra deep, long grains; medium-sized ear, very small red cob. Our grower the past season averaged 47 bushels per acre on his entire crop. One grower near Augusta averaged 70 bushels on ten acres. We can recommend this corn to any farmer. Price, 1 quart 30c postpaid. By express, peck \$1.10; bushel \$3.35; sack, 2½ bushels, at \$3.10 bushel.

COCKE'S PROLIFIC—Flinty white, heavy. Our breeder has made a specialty of this corn for 10 years. He has increased its usual length of grain, set its habits to 2 ears, increased the width of the blade, and reduced the height of the stalks, which makes it a more desirable corn than the usual Cocke's Prolific. Out of 32 varieties N. C. Exp. Sta. for eight years ranked as having the highest average. It averages about 175 ears for 100 plants. Nothing better for ensilage. In Virginia grows 15 feet, often, or four ears to stalk; grains are flinty and glisten like silver; medium cob, large ear. Cocke's is considered one of the most prolific corns in Virginia. One quart 30c, postpaid. By express, peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.25; sack, 2½ bushels, at \$3.00 per bushel.

GEORGIA SIX-EAR—This corn is sold elsewhere under numerous names. Average length of ear 7 inches. In one lot, 20 acres, in North Carolina, not a stalk furnished less than three ears, and the 20 acres produced 2,041 bushels. Largely grown about Augusta, and one of our most productive varieties, small ears and cob, long grains. A prize-grower 1918 got 102 bushels from one acre. White flint-corn. Turns out remarkably well when shelled. Ears

Standard Bred Poultry Pays, and costs no more to feed than Dunghills. Get a Setting of Good Eggs. Send for Poultry Catalogue.

WILLET'S FIELD CORNS—CONTINUED.

filled to the end. A most excellent keeper. One grower from our seed this year made 1,000 bushels. The cob is absolutely insignificant. An Augusta grower made on 22 acres 98 bushels of corn per acre. One grower in South Carolina, on three acres of Six-Ear Corn, made, actual weight, 116 bushels to the acre. Horses like it more than other corns. One quart 30c postpaid. By express, peck \$1.10; bushel \$3.35; sack, 2½ bushels, at \$3.10 bushel.

SHAW'S IMPROVED—One of the largest eared corns grown. Ears average from 9 to 12 inches long, 16 to 20 rows, deeply set from butt to tip, grains white and almost perfect in shape. Shelling 85 per cent. The stalk is large, very strong and storm resistant owing to its large rooting. Heavy in foliage, with generally two good ears. One of the most popular big-eared corns planted today, having a high average yield. Shaw Corn at Augusta averaged two ears this past year and showed largest ears and finest of any corn in the community. Quart 35c postpaid. By express, peck \$1.20; bushel \$4.00; sack, 2½ bushels, at \$3.75 per bushel.

RED COB—The great Tennessee corn; known in Virginia as "Columbia Beauty"; large ears; medium early. Most highly regarded in Virginia and Tennessee. A large white grain, not flint, medium red cob. Largely used in sandy soil, and in the swamp. Almost drought-resistant. Has made 20 bushels in this county in sand soil where other corns made 10. A fine all-purpose corn, and adapted to all lands. This corn is the principal corn grown in the renowned corn lands in Orangeburg and Barnwell Counties in South Carolina—called, though, sometimes by other names than Red Cob. It is a prime favorite in all the coast counties in South Carolina. Can be planted March to July at Augusta. Ninety ears of this corn at Augusta weighed 79 pounds, which corn was made without guano. One quart 30c, postpaid. By express, peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.25; sack, 2½ bushels, at \$3.00 per bushel.

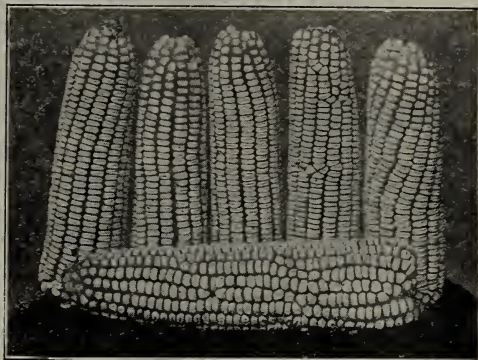
HICKORY KING—A popular and productive white corn, especially for high land. It produces on good soil three or four averaged sized ears to the stalk. Grain is large, very broad and beautifully white, making the finest quality meal. Cob is often so small that a large sized grain will cover the end of it. The biggest grains and the smallest cob of all corns. Matures in 115 to 125 days. Fine cornmeal corn. One Augusta farmer claims the past season from our seed to have made 2,000 bushels of this corn, and on some parts of his plantation 80 bushels to the acre. In Virginia, Hickory King is regarded as the best poor land corn. Down in Mississippi, on the contrary, no other corn in the rich lowlands has been found so productive and useful. One quart 30c, postpaid. By express, peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.25; sack, 2½ bushels, at \$3.00 per bushel.

VIRGINIA ENSILAGE—Makes a larger growth and more fodder than other sorts. The universal Ensilage and fodder corn. A great Virginia favorite for corn and fodder. Known in Virginia as "Eureka." Aside from its magnificent ensilage, it is also a very prolific corn; ears are 12 to 14 inches, and on rich land in Virginia it grows 12 to 16 feet high. Often grows here 15 feet. Big white ears. A tall remarkable silo corn; largely exported to Germany. Yields heavily of corn, too. One quart 30c, postpaid. By express, peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.25; sack, 2½ bushels, at \$3.00 per bushel.

BRAZILIAN FLOUR CORN—Grains good size. Stalk tall, 10 to 15 feet high, wide blades and quick grower—80 to 90 days. Plant early or till July 10th. Used largely for roasting ears, for flour grinding, and for barn use, too. While called "Flour Corn," its dough does not rise like wheat. Each grain sends forth three or more stalks, main stalk has three ears and other stalks one or two. A wonderful yielder. The earliest of all corns. Fairly good roasting ears. Makes best meal of all corns. Grain looks like white ivory. The top of grain has not the usual dent in it. There is no hard part at all to the grain—grain is all soft and can be chewed up like wheat. A most useful corn, but little known here. Price, quart 45c, postpaid. By express, peck \$1.50; bushel \$5.00.

MEXICAN JUNE CORN—(Georgia grown, see cut.)—We sell only the tall, not the dwarf—the dwarf being a mixed corn. Grains silvery white and soft. Plant not before June 1st and up to July 15th. Grows 12 to 15 feet high. Full eared; large blades; fine ears. No other corn can be planted so late, nor grow so tall, nor make such an amount of late forage. You can have roasting ears September till frost, while remaining stalks give fine green forage for cattle. Pull in December. Till then does not harden on stalks—keeps green and soft. We planted as late as July 15th and matured before frost, made 65 bushels to the acre. Our crop this year was planted June 16th. Yielded 65 bushels to the acre. A party here last year planted 1st of June, eight acres on rock land, Tall Mex-

ican June Corn; on three acres he got 130 bushels shelled corn, and he put the five acres into silo, which after setting, etc., made 90 tons net silage, thus reaping 16 tons silage per acre. Cultivated three times. Gathered about November 25th. A customer who has been growing 100 acres in Mexican June for seven years, says: "I plant as late as August and often have roasting ears as late as December." For second crop, few things are better than Mexican June, giving a fine corn grain crop and a fine forage crop besides. Oftentimes perfectly green middle of



Mexican June Corn.

November. We have improved the quality of our corn to the place where it should produce two large ears to the stalk, and each ear averaging from 600 to 700 grains. Never pull the fodder. The cob is sappy; let it remain on the corn stalk until December. A safer corn planted after Spring gathered grains than is other corn. Will stand drought. Made good hard corn here this year planted July 30th. Quart 35c, postpaid. By express, peck \$1.25; bushel \$4.00; sack, 2½ bushels, \$3.75 per bushel.

Pop Corn

WHITE RICE—This is probably the most popular of all Pop Corns. It pops pure white; the quality is excellent. One to six ears to the stalk. Planted early it is dry and can be gathered by August 1st. It can be planted, also, in June. Makes in good land about 35 bushels. Packet 5c; 1 lb. 20c, postpaid. By express, 5 to 10 lbs. at 12c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 10c; 100 lbs. at 8c per lb.

GOLDEN QUEEN—A large-eared and handsome yellow grains are large, pop perfectly white and are exceedingly tender. About 6 feet high, and yields three or four ears. Packet 5c; 1 lb. 20c, postpaid. By express, 5 to 10 lbs. at 14c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 12c; 100 lbs. at 12c per lb.

POP CORN FORAGE—Pop Corn is usually thought of as only a "popping" proposition, but it is, however, one of the best combination Spring forages known. Earlier than other corns for forage, and is usually planted in three or four-foot rows, about six inches in the row, several grains to the hill. In June it is full grown, and has an abundance of ears of corn in the milk. It is marvelous to know the amount of forage that such a field planted in Pop Corn will make. Can plant up to July 4th. Stools heavily. The grain, corn and fodder make a perfect ration. Plant one peck to ½ bushel per acre.

POP CORN AND COW PEAS MIXED—Mix one-fourth Pop Corn and three-fourths Peas. The best and cheapest hay. Plant with pea planter. Gather when the corn is in the ear. Makes balanced ration. Cures more easily than peas with sorghum. Get prices.

BROOM CORN—Improved Evergreen. Grows about 8 feet high, stands up well. Free from crooked brush. Fibre long and fine. Will not get red in the field before it is cut. Strictly a green variety of brush. One acre produces about 500 pounds of brush, and 30 or 40 bushels of seed. Plant in the Spring like corn, the same cultivation, though somewhat later in the season. A tremendous crop in the West. Plant in drills 3½ feet apart, leaving six inches in the row, 20 pounds to the acre. Get Agricultural Department at Washington to mail you a complete bulletin for preparation for the market. This crop has been tremendously profitable in the past few years. Price, one pound 25c, postpaid. By express, 10 to 25 pounds at 15c; 50 to 100 pounds at 12c per pound.

High-Bred Cotton Seed

The Leading Early Types of Cotton Grown in the South Today
and Description of Each

Write for Carload Wholesale Prices.

IN COTTON SEED FOR PLANTING PURPOSES WE ARE LEADERS.

Note! We buy our cotton seed in the highest latitude and altitude where a given variety is grown, thus making these seed to produce earlier than the home-grown seed.

BUY WILLET'S EARLY COTTON SEED FOR BOLL WEEVIL STATES.

Boll Weevil Control—We are large handlers of Calcium Arsenate. Also dusting machines—Springfield Hand Gun; Iron Age two-wheeled three-row Duster, requiring two mules, and Boll Weevil Destroyer, and other implements for control.



Boll Weevil.

BOLL WEEVIL POISONING.

Calcium Arsenate—Large jobbers. Car loads or less. Put up in 25, 50, 100 and 200-lb. packages. A 200-lb. package is often sufficient for a one-horse farm. Get cash prices, state amounts and size of package that you wish.

Springfield Dusting Gun—The standard hand machine. Price \$20.00.

Other Hand Guns—Monarch, \$17.00; Champion No. 2, \$18.00; Champion No. 1.

\$15.00; Little Giant, \$12.00. Small hand Duster for dusting Calcium Arsenate on early Spring Cotton terminal buds for poisoning Winter Weevil; see Dickey's Bug Death Duster, under Insecticide page.

Iron Age Cotton Duster—Two-wheeled, cart type, three-row Duster for two mules and one laborer. Without acetylene lamp, \$325.00; with acetylene lamp, \$400.00—all F. O. B. Savannah.

Boll Weevil Destroyer—An iron stick with prongs that spears infected squares on the ground holding perhaps a dozen squares and easily releasing them afterwards and doing the work of three or four men. Price: \$12.00 a dozen; single one, postpaid, \$1.15; two postpaid, for \$2.25.

"Carolina Cotton Grader"—Eliminate in cotton seed all black, runty and lightweight seeds—thus increasing the cotton crop about 10 per cent, and giving, too, next year, a much higher grade of seed. It will pay even the one-horse farmer to buy one of these \$50.00 machines. Hand Power. Good for big and little seed. We know them all; this is the only practical and perfect Hand Cotton Seed Grader on the market. We are local agents and make large sales of them. Price \$50.00.

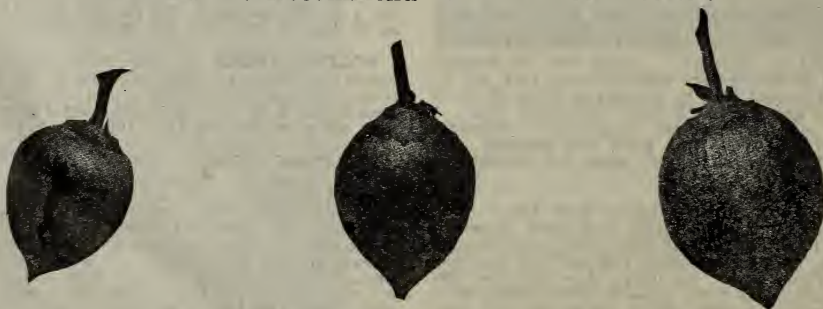
The Boll Weevil Man's safety is in the planting of early cotton seed. We specialize in Early and Anti-Boll Weevil Cotton, car lots, and less. We are largest shippers—export and home use—of varied type cotton seeds in the United States.

We are responsible, skilled, scientific cotton seed experts of 25 years' experience, and are not the usual and now so common commercial cotton planting seed shippers. We are well known in Boll Weevil areas and by the varied foreign governments now growing cotton. Our seed are safer because "doubly attested"—the grower's and ours.

Quality of Our Cotton Seeds—We buy our seeds from scientific growers in carload lots. We know our growers; we know what is genuine seed of each type. When you buy of farmers or miscellaneous shippers you have no guarantee whatever. Our Planting Seed come almost exclusively from the States of South Carolina and North Carolina, from the finest Cotton Specialists and Cotton Planting originators in the South. We sell sacked, 30 pounds to the bushel; Sea Island 40 pounds; 1,000 bushels to the car; but at some points 1,200 bushels constitute a car. Wire for car lots delivered f. o. b. you sacked.

Our Cotton Plant Cuts—Our cuts are not misleading, abnormal pictures made from plants on highly fertilized land, grown in 4-foot trenches, manured up to the top and plants watered. Our cuts are the normal plants on average land.

Varieties We Recommend for Boll Weevil States.



Small, Medium and Big Boll Cotton.

EARLY SMALL AND MEDIUM BOLL VARIETIES—Kings, Simpkins, Toole, Hites, Broadwell Double-Jointed, Money-Maker.

EARLY BIG BOLL VARIETIES—College No. 1; Willet's Wannamaker Cleveland; Wannamaker's Pedigreed Cleveland shipped direct from "Model Farms"; Trice, Half-and-Half; Triumph, Rowden, Cooks.

EARLY LONG STAPLE BIG BOLL VARIETIES—Webber 49, 1 1-4, Webber 82 1 1-4, Hartsville No. 12, 1 1-4, Express, 1 3-16; Dix-Affii Wilt Resistant, 1 1-4; Keenan, 1 1-4-inch.

WILT-RESISTANTS—Dix-Affii Long Staple, 1 1-4; Lewis No. 63, 7-8-inch; Council Toole, 7-8-inch; Covington-Toole, 7-8-inch; Dixie Wilt-Resistant, 7-8-inch.

SEA ISLAND TYPE—Early Meade, 1 5-8-inch.

OTHER COTTON TYPES—We can supply other cotton types than those named in this Catalogue. State amount wanted and get prices.

COTTON DISEASES—For "Red Spider"—Lime sulphur or potassium sulphid; for "Mexican Boll Weevil"—calcium arsenate. See Insecticide page.

COTTON SEED TESTING—A test for germination is to cut the seed with a knife and examine and taste the kernel; if same is yellowish gray and tastes mealy and oily, seed is good. Always test your seed.

Culture—Get from your State Agricultural College bulletins for cotton culture and also for Boll Weevil poisoning.

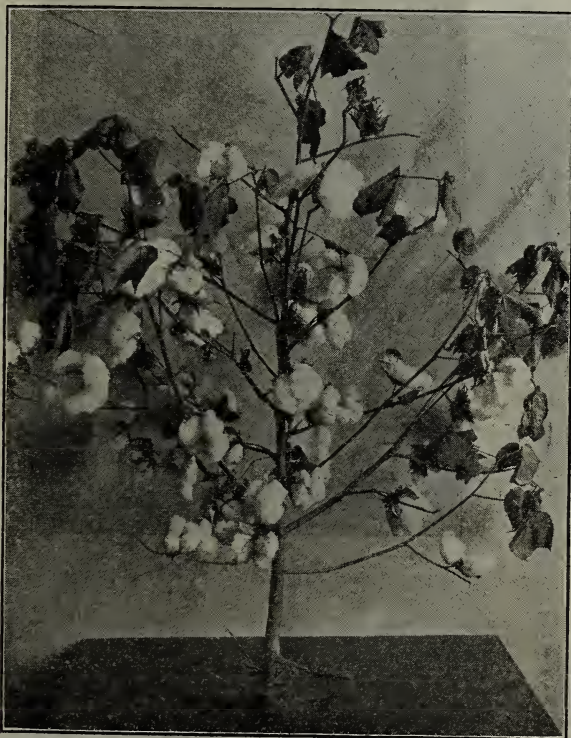
HEDGE-ROW SYSTEM OF PLANTING—Close spacing of cotton stalks under Boll Weevil, is clearly indicated. It eliminates limbs which produce late bolls. Early bolls are produced on the stems. It produces less bolls to the stalk, but makes earlier bolls and gives three or four times the usual amount of sustaining root systems in the row. The usual plan is to thin out single stalk the width of a wide hoe; many are planting two stalks to the hill every 10 or 12 inches.

WILLET'S HIGH-BRED COTTON SEED—CONTINUED.

MEDIUM BOLL COTTONS.

MEDIUM SIZE BOLLS. SHORT STAPLE.

WILLET'S SPECIAL TOOLE—(Short Staple.)—Early; for boll weevil lands. Hybrid of King's and Peterkin'; originated at Augusta. A few days later than King's; but is taller, more prolific, more limby, lint longer, bigger bolls than King's. In Georgia 81 per cent is packed by September 7th. Can plant two stalks to hill, 15 to 18 inches in row. Gins 40 to 42 per cent. Bolls weigh 87 to pound. Height 3.63 feet. Small seed. For ten years tremendous shipments have gone into the Southwest. We have a fine list of experienced South Carolina growers. One Louisiana grower made 1,001 bales on 1,000 acres. A variety test Georgia Entomological Department, Waynesboro, Ga., as made 1917, gave Toole first picking September 7th on one acre was 1,080 pounds; second picking 795 pounds; and the total two pickings 1,875 pounds, with a fair picking not enumerated for the third picking. Comparatively out of nine cottons as tested, Toole stood second in the summary of the first and second pickings. The Toole we have is almost absolutely immune to anthracnose and boll rot. Here at Augusta, 107 bales of Toole have been made on 100 acres. At test Alabama Experimental Station of 32 varieties, Toole stood first; also at Georgia Experimental Station. At South Carolina Experimental Station, three gin tests showed 40 to 42 per cent at gin. 1,220 pounds seed cotton of Toole made at an Augusta gin this Fall 543 pounds lint—or 43



Toole Cotton.

per cent. Large amounts sold in Texas for planting after Irish Potatoes. Texas reports it does not shed with them as badly as others. Alabama Experimental Station reports 81 per cent picked from fields by September 7th—only a few days later than King's. Magnificently productive. Comes early and holds on fruiting until late. Fine results on poor land. Stands drought and negro usage. Very stocky, limb close with short boll joints, often medium size, seeds small. Matures a heavy crop early, reacts quickly and hurries for a full top crop. Stalk, beautifully shaped, the cut is from ordinary field, under average culture; shows over 100 bolls. We have a photograph showing 32 open bolls on one limb—seven bolls being in one solid cluster.

Price: One bushel \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels \$1.50; 25 to 50 bushels at \$1.40; 100 bushels at \$1.25. Get prices delivered in car lots.

WILLET'S SPECIAL KINGS—(Short Staple, 7-8-in.)—Syn., "Sugar Loaf"—Small stalk, spreading limbs, pyramid shape. Planted at Augusta June 20th, past season made bale per acre. There are all kinds of King's cotton seed sold up in North Carolina, and the poor kinds are not worth 25 per cent of the good kind.

The government expert at Port Gibson, Miss., leading authority today in the world on anti-boll weevil cotton, says that the best two cottons are King's and Toole. The earliest cotton in the United States. 103 bolls make 1 pound cotton seed. About 38 1-4 pounds lint to 100 pounds seed cotton. Carolina growers report 82 per cent open by September 1st. Average about 3 feet high. King's opens in Texas, July 15th; in Georgia several weeks later. Prolific. Wherever a short growing season is necessary, King's is above all others. King's makes its crop before boll weevils have become through their cycles numerous. Boll weevil states should come here every year for these and other seed in preference to weevil infested seed. We saw



Willet's Special King Cotton.

(Augusta) a three-foot stalk this past season, of King cotton, with practically no foliage, with sixty open bolls and all picked out by October 1st, making fully one bale to acre. The old name of this cotton was "Sugar Loaf," named on account of its pyramid shape, and with about 20 per cent of blooms showing red spots on them. This is the King's as is usually sold today. Our North Carolina growers, whose crops we control, which we call Willet's Special King's, have bred this cotton so as to now show often 75 to 80 per cent blooms with red spots. Largely immune to anthracnose, only 1 per cent. We offer this North Carolina King's stock, f. o. b. Augusta. Price: One bushel \$1.85; 5 to 10 bushels at \$1.60; 25 to 50 bushels at \$1.50; 100 bushels at \$1.35. Get delivered prices on car lots.

WILLET'S SPECIAL SIMPKINS EARLY PROLIFIC—(Short Staple.)—Early for boll weevil lands. A selection from King's cotton. Resembles King's very much in growth and shape. Equally as early. Certain exploiters have advertised this cotton as being ten days earlier than King's, and have made big money on it. This is wholly untrue, and is unjust to buyers. King's and Simpkins open at same time.

A grower says: "The superiority of this cotton consists in its extreme earliness and heavy fruiting. Has long limbs which come out at the ground; has close joints and small seed, and yields well at the gin. One grower in Louisiana planted 1,200 acres in it in a completely infested boll weevil district is reported to have made 500 pounds lint per acre with Simpkins, and made only 200 pounds with some later cotton."

The North Carolina Experiment Station writes us that Simpkins and King's cottons are of the same general type; Simpkins cotton is a strain of King's. The Experiment Station tests indicate that King's seed and good Simpkins seed are about of equal merit. We offer fancy North Carolina stock, f. o. b. Augusta. Price: One bushel \$1.85; 5 to 10 bushels at \$1.60; 25 to 50 bushels at \$1.50; 100 bushels at \$1.35. Get delivered prices on car lots.

WILLET'S SPECIAL HITE'S PROLIFIC—(Short Staple.)—An Augusta origination. A prolific cotton, also early, probably week later than King's. Weed inclined to be somewhat of dwarf nature, an open growth with distinct

WILLET'S HIGH-BRED COTTON SEED—CONTINUED.

tive forked leaf, thus admitting the sunshine. Long tap root, resists drought. Three to four branch limbs at or near ground branching out; other limbs all the way to the top. They are all laden down with bolls. If proper space is given usually spreads out as wide as it grows high. Medium size boll, 80 to 85 to the pound of seed cotton. Gins from 40 to 41 per cent of lint. While not entirely double-jointed cotton, you will find several limbs on each single plant with two bolls growing opposite each other, as many as 10 to 16 bolls in 10 to 14-inch space. Clemson College pronounces this cotton absolutely free from anthracnose, which is a great consideration. See cut, which represents an average stalk from a field of 17 acres. Notice particularly that it is fruited to the entire top. No better recommendation for this cotton can possibly be had than a test of the Alabama Experiment Station at Auburn. Out of 29 varieties and strains of cotton, Hite's led them

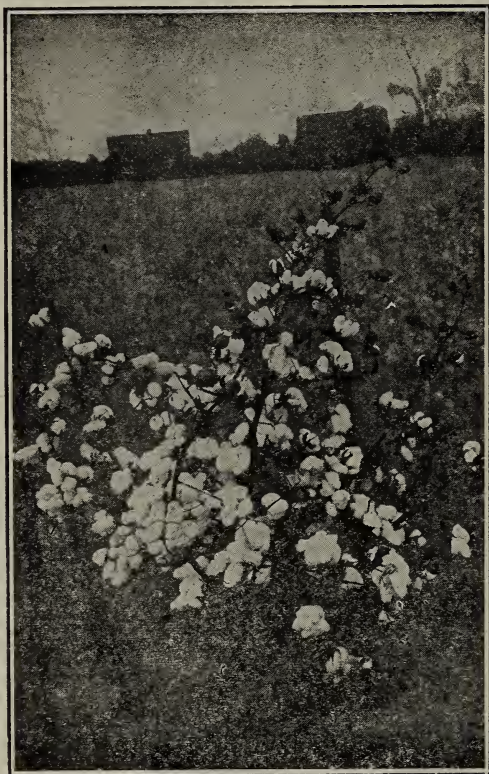
25 to 50 bushels at \$1.50; 100 bushels at \$1.35. Get delivered prices on larger amounts.

MONEY MAKER—(Short Staple.)—For Boll Weevil lands. Sometimes called "Little Green Seed." Seed small to medium, mostly green, some green to white, some brown, with a few naked black. An early cotton, the growing type of whose form is small like that of King and Toole. Not a heavy foliage maker. About one week later than King. Can be planted close. Short-limbed, deep root, resists drought and storms. Growers have reported 43 per cent at the gin, and from one to three bales per acre. Especially recommended in boll weevil districts and warm Mississippi bottoms and other moist warm bottom lands. Price: One bushel at \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels at \$1.50; 25 to 50 bushels at \$1.40; 100 bushels at \$1.25. Get delivered prices car lots.

BIG BOLL COTTONS.

THE EARLIEST BIG BOLL VARIETIES.
LENGTH OF LINT 1 TO 1-16 INCH.

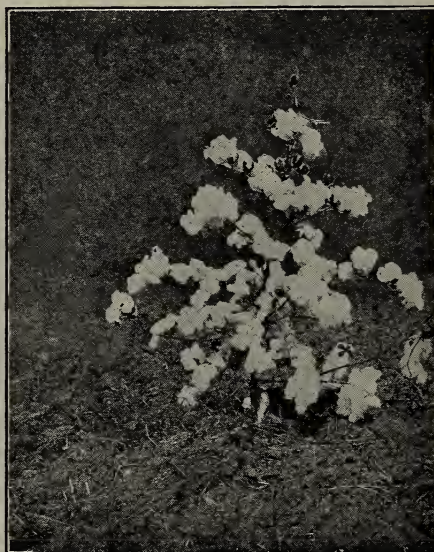
WILLET'S SPECIAL COLLEGE No. 1—Bred by Georgia Agricultural College, Athens, out of Cooks and Columbia. The highest priced cotton seed now selling in Georgia. Very popular in this state. Also sold in Mississippi and Louisiana. Lint 1 to 1-16. Bolls sixty to the



Hite's Prolific Cotton.

all. It was the most productive variety, making net \$5.22 per acre more than the next most prolific, and \$33.14 more than the least productive variety. In these tests cotton was planted on April 25th on sandy upland soil and fertilized. Out of a South Carolina test of 27 varieties, Hite's cotton was more immune to the red spider than other varieties—being open growth and admitting the sunlight. Price: One bushel \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels at \$1.50; 25 to 50 bushels at \$1.40; 100 bushels at \$1.25. Get delivered prices on car lots.

WILLET'S SPECIAL BROADWELL'S DOUBLE-JOINTED—(Short Staple.) Very early; for boll weevil lands. Originated in Georgia. United States Agricultural Department says: "A strain of King; seeds very small, green or brown gray; 100 bolls to the pound; lint 13-16 inch." Bolls medium; limbs under and close to the ground. Very early; has the King cotton red spot in bloom. The limbs grow in pairs from the main stalk, and two bolls often grow side by side on limb. There is not so large a percentage of red spot in the white bloom as obtains in King's cotton. It often has a more vigorous stalk, and is not so dwarf as is King's. This cotton close kin to and is practically what King's or Simpkins is. Price: One bushel \$1.85; 5 to 10 bushels at \$1.60;



College No. 1 Cotton.

pound. Forms put on at base of plant; fruits heavily. Has always given a greater yield of cotton first pickings at Athens than any other cotton. Their letter to us October 1st says on variety tests cotton for the past five years College No. 1 has given the best yield and is also the earliest variety tested at this place. Requires 50 days to mature boll from the bloom. At Athens four years, 1915 to 1918, yielded, first pickings, September 1st, 939 pounds, and second pickings, September 23d, 780 pounds of seed cotton—being 645 pounds of lint; also four years, 1916 to 1919, out of twenty-one varieties, first pickings, September 10th, 917 pounds, and second pickings, September 24th, 821 pounds of seed cotton—being 660 pounds of lint; also out of eleven cottons, 1914 to 1919, five years, gave 10 per cent higher yield over the next highest. Gins 38 per cent. Straight up, tapering plant with sparse foliage. The fact that for five years at our State Agricultural College this cotton, out of twenty or thirty varieties, has tested first both in productiveness and in earliness, and being ten per cent superior to the next best—these facts strongly indicate the use of this cotton under boll weevil. Some growers are asking almost prohibitive prices for these seed. Our seed are direct from bred-up stock carefully cultivated.

Price: 1 bushel \$2.50; 5 to 10 bushels, \$2.25; 25 to 50 bushels \$2.15; 100 bushels \$2.00. Wire for carload prices.

Use Willet's Insecticides. Send for Poultry Catalogue.

WILLET'S HIGH-BRED COTTON SEED—CONTINUED. WILLET'S WANNAMAKERS-CLEVELAND.

We have big stocks from fancy growers who bought last year Wannamaker's home-grown pedigreed Cleveland cotton seeds, paying \$5.00 a bushel for same. One of our growers, heavily infested with boll weevil, made two hundred bales on two hundred acres; another on a smaller acreage made a bale and a half to the acre where other people around were only making one-third of a crop. The Wannamaker seed came originally from Mississippi, and have been bred up by the single stalk system for eight years—getting a better and, indeed, a different cotton each succeeding year. It has been bred for extra earliness, productivity, form, and foliage, the idea being to produce the best big boll one inch to one and one-sixteenth inch with heavy out-turn under boll weevil conditions.

Foliage very sparse. Picking is at low cost, for one hundred bales can be picked in the same time as seventy-one bales of small boll. More Cleveland is grown in boll weevil areas today than any other cotton—thus making it the most popular of all cottons. Seed are light, though large for kernels fit loosely. Clemson College says that for boll weevil lands Cleveland is the best type of cotton among the big bolls. Fifty-two bolls to the pound. Lint 1 to 1-16, rough, strong, and bringing a premium. We can furnish the above in North Carolina grown seed if desired—these being somewhat earlier in maturing.

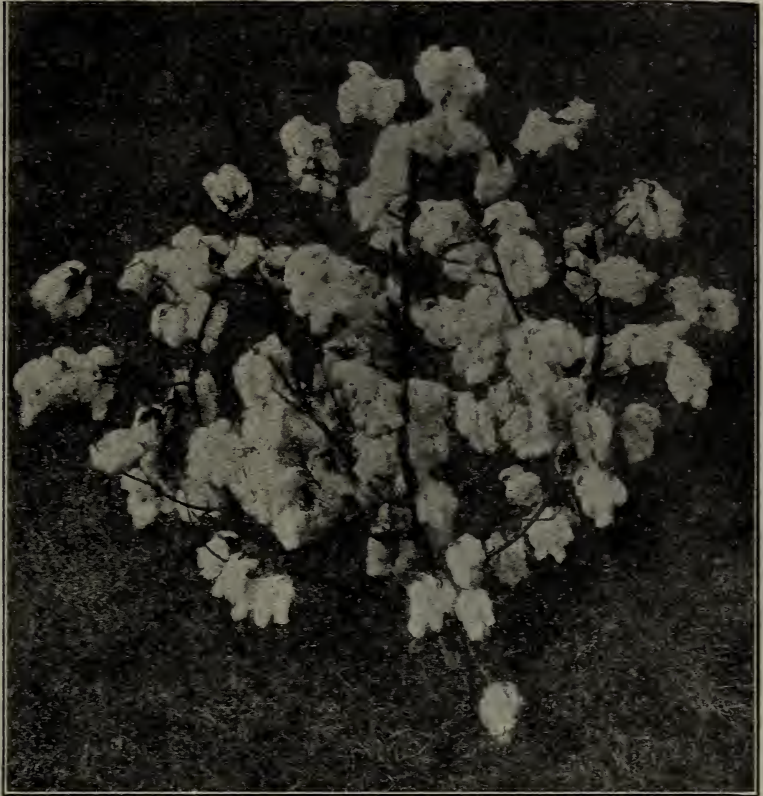
Price: 5 to 10 bushels, \$1.50; 25 to 50 bushels, \$1.40; 100 bushels \$1.25. Wire for carload prices.

WANNAMAKER PEDIGREED CLEVELAND



Wannamaker Pedigreed Cleveland Cotton.

The "Model Seed Farm" of South Carolina is the breeder of Wannamaker Cleveland Pedigreed Cotton. They



Willet's Wannamakers-Cleveland Cotton.

pedigree and grow their own cottons and do not buy and ship other folks' growings. We have recently been made agents for this company. There are other Wannamakers selling Cleveland Cotton, but it is the Model Seed Farm's Cleveland that has attained such wide notoriety and has been fetching such high prices. Prices this year have been reduced from last year. We ship directly to you from the Model Seed Farm themselves. These seed are all delinted on their private gin. This delinting takes out all runty seeds. Earliest Cleveland known. Has been bred up from selection each year for five years—getting better all the while. Stalk open, lacking in foliage, and is a model stalk for weevil conditions. See cut. Around Augusta, under boll weevil, this year two hundred bales on two hundred acres were made and a smaller acreage near here, under boll weevil, made one and one-half bales per acre from this cotton. "Model Seed Farm" turned down six hundred orders last year. Wire for carload prices. In less than car lots we price F. O. B. growers: Small lots, \$3.50 per bushel; 10-bushel lots, \$3.40 per bushel; 25-bushel lots, \$3.30 per bushel; 50-bushel lots, \$3.20 per bushel; 75-bushel lots, \$3.10 per bushel; 100-bushel lots, \$3.00 per bushel.

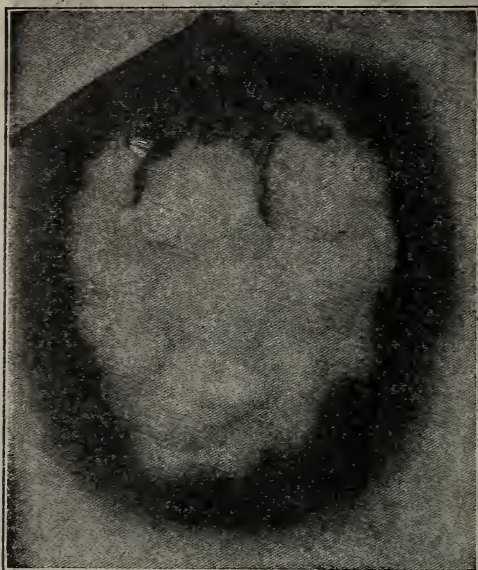
MEBANE'S EARLY TRIUMPH—BIG BOLL—(Short Staple.)—Early for boll weevil lands. Largely storm-proof. Largely immune to anthracnose. Originated in Texas. More largely used in Texas than any other big boll cotton—and Texas uses principally the big boll cottons—because they are more easily picked. Immense boll. 46 to 50 bolls making one pound of seed cotton. Earlier than most big boll cottons. Seed fuzzy, medium in size, brownish and greenish white, with some green seeds showing its hybrid character. This variety has been especially satisfactory in regions infested with the boll weevil, and is there sold in large amounts and at high prices.

The originator says: "This cotton has a strong, thrifty, deep-rooted stalk that resists drought well. Has long limbs with short points. Begins to form bolls near the ground and close to stalk. Bolls are large, mostly five-lock. Produces large, well-developed bolls at top of stalk and end of limb to the end of the season. Fifty of the largest bolls make a pound. The cotton stays in well after opening. It is one of the earliest big boll cottons. 1,300 to 1,500

We Sell Day Old Chicks. Send for Catalogue.

WILLET'S HIGH-BRED COTTON SEED—CONTINUED.

pounds seed cotton made 500 to 600-pound bales. Price: One bushel \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels at \$1.50; 25 to 50 bushels at \$1.40; 100 bushels at \$1.25. Get special delivered prices on car lots. See cut.



Mebane Triumph Cotton.

WILLET'S SPECIAL TRICE (Grown in Mountains of Tennessee).

The Agricultural College of Georgia says that out of thirty-five cottons in 1915 to 1917, inclusive, Trice produced the heaviest out-turn first pickings. The lint length was one inch and the cotton is highly recommended, they say, for North and South Georgia under weevil conditions. In 1917 first pickings yielded eleven hundred and thirty-seven pounds seed cotton, which was more than any other cotton produced out of thirty-eight types. During the four years, from 1915 to 1918, out of nineteen cottons, Trice stood second, producing an average first pickings September 9th, 812 pounds; and second pickings, September 23d, 613 pounds of seed cotton. It turned out at the gin thirty-four to thirty-six.

Trice Cotton in Tennessee and upper Georgia runs from one inch to one and one-sixteenth inches. In the Mississippi Delta it runs to one and one-eighth inches flat, and a bale of it, one and one-eighth inches, sold in Memphis October the 17th at 44 cents, yielding \$236.26 for the bale. The cotton factor says there is a good demand for this grade and style of cotton. China largely uses it, finding it to be her earliest cotton and preventive against Leaf Curl. Three Arkansas Experiment Stations, 1919, out of some twenty types, gave Trice highest yield, as does Mississippi Experiment Station.

Price: 5 to 10 bushels, \$2.00; 25 to 50 bushels, \$1.90; 100 bushels, \$1.75. Wire for carload prices.

HALF AND HALF, or "FIFTY-FIFTY"—A largely advertised cotton; was bred out of the old-time Cooks cotton. Exceedingly prolific; high percentage at the gin. Great favorite with a large number of cotton growers. Boll is medium; early, lint about 7-8 inch.

This cotton is about as early as Cleveland and is really one of our most prolific cottons. Its very high percentage at the gin has given it its name of Half-and-Half. We have good stock. Price: One bushel \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels \$1.50; 25 to 50 bushels \$1.40; 100 bushels \$1.25.

ROWDEN EARLY BIG BOLL—(Short Staple.) Early for boll weevil lands; lint 1 to 1 1/16-in. It originated in Texas. Big boll, 50 bolls making one pound seed cotton. Bolls are pointed. Quite storm-resistant. Locks mostly five; hang together, and picking with it is quite easy. Lint percentage is above medium; maturity medium. It is one of the prime favorite varieties in the boll weevil region of Texas. Price: One bushel \$1.85; 5 to 10 bushels at \$1.60; 25 to 50 bushels at \$1.50; 100 bushels at \$1.35. Get special delivered prices on car lots.

WILLET'S SPECIAL COOKS (North Carolina Grown).

Georgia Agricultural College farm gave Cooks, for four years, 1915-1919, next highest yield out of nineteen types averaging 896 pounds lint cotton per acre; and for six

years, 1914-1919, ranked second out of eleven cottons, giving average 847 pounds lint per acre. 40 per cent at the gin. Lint length 15-16 to 1 inch. Sixty-five bolls to the pound. Height, 3-8-10 feet. 1-3 or more is out by September 1st. Today in North Carolina Cooks is practically the only big boll cotton, and is being grown in their short seasons, along with King's; this fact is now largely stressing the value of this cotton, both in its earliness and productivity in all boll weevil lands.

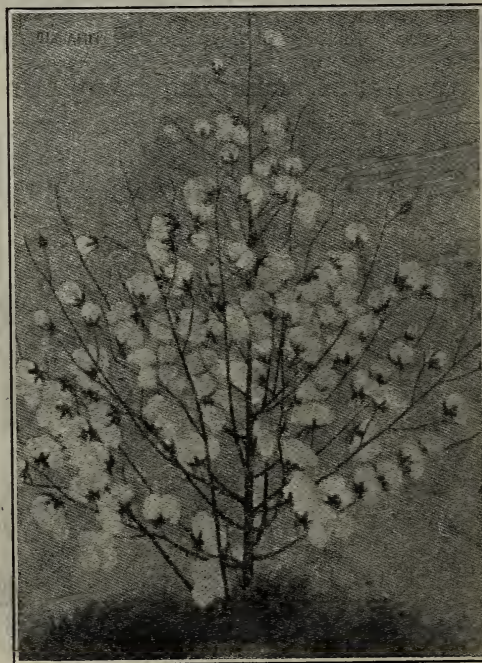
Price: 5 to 10 bushels, \$1.50; 25 to 50 bushels, \$1.40; 100 bushels at \$1.25. Wire for prices on carload lots.

WILT-RESISTANT COTTONS.**VARIETIES WE RECOMMEND FOR WILT-INFESTED LAND.**

NOTE—In fields infested by Wilt, plant no cotton except wilt-resistant types. To plant other cottons means a loss of 60 to 80 per cent of the crop. Wilt is a soil fungus that through the root ducts gets up into the plant's sap ducts, and growing, fills these ducts and prevents plant from getting water; the plant slowly wilts and dies. No other remedy here except a wilt-resistant cotton. Wilt lands are increasing by 10 per cent each year in the country and causing a great loss of crop. Black Root, or Root Knot, is a different disease, and caused by microscopical eel worms in the soil that attack cotton and a large number of other plants. The only remedy here is to plant land two years in Velvet Beans or Iron or Brabham Cow Peas in Summer and follow with grains in the Fall.

COUNCIL TOOLE—Anti-Wilt—See Cut. Our Georgia Entomological Department has for the past three or four years been making selections and has been breeding a cotton that is the more wilt-resistant and also more prolific. Council Toole has been put on the market by them as being the best Toole type wilt-resistant cotton. This cotton is like Toole in every respect, except that it has been bred into absolute wilt-resistance. Our grower grows about 6,000 bushels and gets the finest results, and has been growing it under the supervision of the Entomological Department of this state. Our grower with Council Toole made one bale to the acre on over 200 acres and on wilt land that had showed in loss nearly 50 per cent the year before. In Alabama made 120 bales 1918 on 150 acres of wilt land and in boll weevil area. In Alabama in 1918 wilt land and in boll weevil conditions made 24 bales on 18 acres. Our largest grower of Council Toole made in 1918, two bales to the acre and in 1919 one and one-half bales. Price: One bushel \$2.00; 5 to 10 bushels at \$1.75; 25 to 50 bushels at \$1.65; 100 bushels at \$1.50.

WILLET'S IMPROVED DIXIE WILT-RESISTANT—(Short Staple.)—Credit of originating is due Mr. W. A.



Stalk of Dix-Affi Cotton.

Orton, of the Department of Agriculture, Washington. This is a medium size plant, and is now very prolific. Bolls

Get Our Poultry Department Catalogue. The Most Complete in the South!

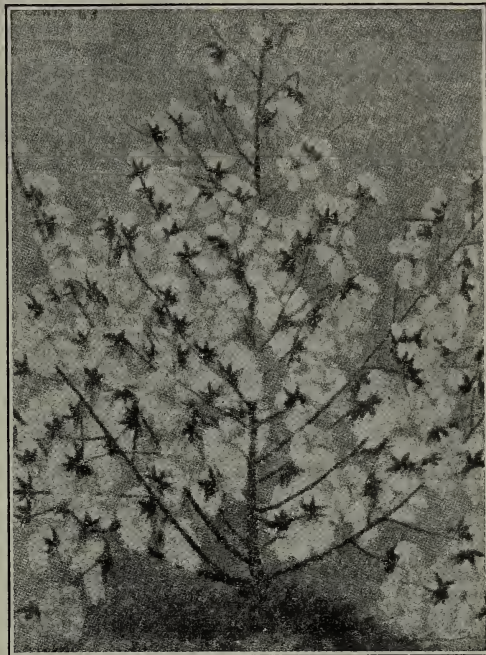
WILLET'S HIGH-BRED COTTON SEED—CONTINUED.

small to medium, about 85 to make a pound of seed cotton. Staple length 7-8 to 15-16 and strong; per cent of lint, 38 to 40. Price: One bushel \$2.00; 5 to 10 bushels at \$1.75; 25 to 50 bushels at \$1.65; 100 bushels at \$1.50. Get delivered prices on car lots.

DIX-AFFI—Early; long staple. Wilt-proof. Bred by Georgia Entomological Department, being a cross of Dixie Wilt Cotton and Egyptian Cotton. Has a lint of 1.1-4 inch. At Waynesboro, Ga., a test was made by the Georgia Entomological Department, 1916, and Dix-Affi gave September first picking 1,110 pounds; second picking October 10th, 570 pounds; total two pickings, 1,680 pounds per acre. This same test, 1917, at Waynesboro, gave 1,394 pounds seed cotton first picking. In a letter to a man in the weevil territory, Mr. E. L. Worsham, State Entomologist, wrote: "Probably there is no better staple cotton for you in your section than Dix-Affi. It is very resistant to wilt and root knot, and fruits as early as King." This statement of Mr. Worsham that the cotton is early, and as early as King, and the result of September 10th first picking at Waynesboro being 1,110 pounds, shows a remarkable earliness for this cotton. This cotton, therefore, carries earliness, wilt-resistance, and premium in the matter of lint. N. C. H. says: "I lost 50 per cent of cotton crop through wilt. With Dix-Affi do not find three dead stalks on plantation." Seed are small—some white, some black (Egyptian). Seems absolutely resistant to wilt. For the grower who wants an early anti-wilt boll weevil cotton and also a long staple premium lint cotton, there is no other cotton for him to buy except Dix-Affi. It is just as productive, too, as the short staple cottons. It is one of the most remarkable cottons that has been developed in recent years. Seed in great demand and scarce. Price: One bushel \$2.50; 5 to 10 bushels \$2.25; 25 to 50 bushels \$2.15; 100 bushels \$2.00.

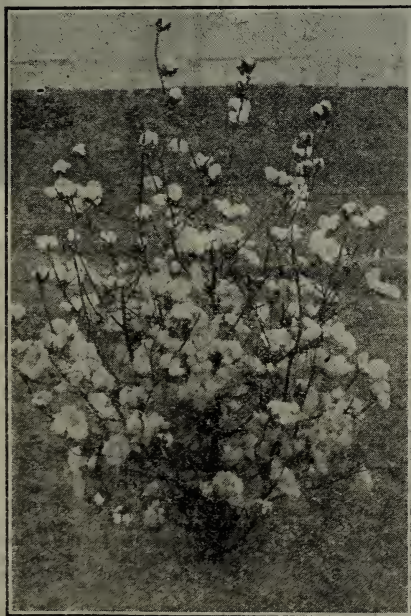
COVINGTON-TOOLE WILT-RESISTANT—See cut. Toole cotton, which is the principal cotton grown in the Augusta territory, and seems so well adapted to sandy lands, has been bred into a wilt-resistant cotton. Owing to the fact that very many people are wedded to Toole on account of its earliness and its productivity this Wilt-Resistant Toole is a most valuable addition to the cotton world. One lot of 125 acres near Augusta that had been abandoned for cotton planting on account of wilt, this past season, as planted to Wilt-Resistant Toole, produced as fine cotton as there was in South Carolina. A fine very early anti-

mology, at Vienna, Ga., out of 16 cottons stood first, 1,829 pounds seed cotton per acre; at Lumpkin, Ga., out of 21



Lewis' 63 Wilt-Resistant.

cottons it stood third; at Hawkinsville, Ga., out of 10 cottons it stood first. All these tests made on wilt lands. First pickings, Waynesboro, 1917 test, 1,394 pounds; total pickings 2,038 pounds. Our grower made one bale to the acre on 250 acres Lewis' 63 on wilt land where cotton had died 25 to 50 per cent the year previous. For a short staple productive and fairly early, and finely wilt-resistant cotton, Lewis' 63 probably stands at the head. Price: One bushel \$2.00; 5 to 10 bushels at \$1.75; 25 to 50 bushels at \$1.65; 100 bushels at \$1.50.



Covington-Toole Cotton.

wilt cotton. An excellent wilt-resistant cotton for boll weevil lands. Price: One bushel \$2.00; 5 to 10 bushels at \$1.75; 25 to 50 bushels at \$1.65; 100 bushels at \$1.50. Get delivered prices on car lots.

LEWIS' 63 WILT RESISTANT—(See cut.) A cross between Dixie and Dillon wilt-resistants. Bolls medium. Short staple—lint 7-8—38 per cent at gin. This cotton seems absolutely wilt-resistant. Bred by Mr. A. C. Lewis, of Georgia Entomological Department. Has a high record for productivity. In Bulletin No. 40, Georgia Board Ento-

EXTRA EARLY LONG STAPLES—BIG BOLL 1 1-4-INCH STAPLE.

NOTE—The only Long Staples possible in boll weevil territory are the Early Big Boll, 1 1-4-inch; strong, rough staples, the near equivalent of Egyptian cotton, and evolved some years ago by U. S. Government by crossing Egyptian and American big bolls. Large amounts are grown in Carolina-Augusta territory. For years we have been shipping heavy amounts of these seed into the boll weevil areas. The early new big boll early staple cottons are not related to Allens, Floradora, Etc., 1 1/2-in. cottons, which are late and can't be raised in boll weevil lands.

To Gin Long Staples—Dry the seed cotton before ginning at least two weeks in gin house. Gin with slack roll. Speed up the brush, but feed very slowly.

Prices Long Staples—Prices this past Fall for 1 1-4 cottons at Augusta have ranged from 33c to 40c a pound. Long staples generally gin out about 33 per cent lint at the gin.

WILLET'S EXPRESS COTTON, 1 1-4 INCH (North



Field of Express Cotton September 1, 1920.

(Carolina Grown).—The earliest known long staple and

WILLET'S HIGH-BRED COTTON SEED—CONTINUED.

possibly earlier than any short staple. At Georgia Agricultural College it gave, 1919, first pickings September 12th, 531 pounds, and second pickings September 24th, 780 pounds seed cotton. Lint length, 13-16. Sixty bolls to the pound. Thirty-six per cent at the gin at Georgia Agricultural College. At Mississippi Experimental Station, where this cotton is in high favor, first pickings October 1st were 1,740 pounds seed cotton per acre. This cotton in North Georgia this year received \$1,000 in gold prize as producing the record cotton yield of the South on five acres.

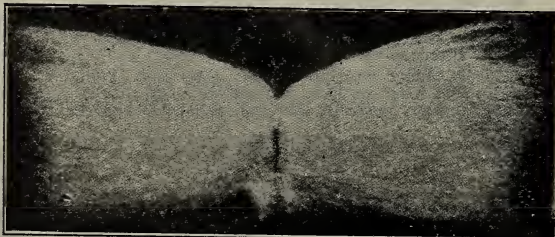
Express is a triumph in cotton breeding, and is proving a good gift to the boll weevil countries. A State College experiment made at Waynesboro, Ga., 1916, showed Express to be the earliest of nine cottons as tried out; and from one acre first pickings made on September 7th, and made in 4-foot rows, a 400-pound bale of lint was made. First pickings, 1917, Waynesboro test, 1,404 lbs. Total two pickings, 1,914 lbs. Tennessee Experiment Station says earliest and most prolific cotton known. Mississippi Experiment Station says: "The best variety we have tested for Mississippi Delta soils." Turns out about 33 per cent at gin. Price: 1 bushel \$2.50; 5 to 10 bushels \$2.25; 25 to 50 bushels \$2.15; 100 bushels \$2.00. Wire for car lot prices.

DIX-AFIFI 1 1-4-INCH—(South Carolina Grown.) Very early, good for boll weevil lands, 1 1-4-inch staple Egyptian equivalent, prolific and fairly early, and our best wilt-resistant cotton. See a few pages back for description and prices under "Wilt-Resistant Cottons."

WEBBER No. 49, 1 1-4-INCH—(South Carolina Grown.)—Is one of the new cottons, large balled, long pointed, 60 to the pound. Open foliage. Next to Express on earliest long staple. Seed medium size. As early as King's. Small stalk. A little difficult to pick because of the ends of the lobes, instead of curving outward, curve rather inward and are sharp. Cotton is almost storm-proof. In tremendous demand last year, and there was not a sufficient supply. At the Agricultural College at Athens, Ga., 1919, lint ran from 1 1-4 to 1 3-8, 66 bolls to the pound, 34 per cent at the gin.

Practically as early as any short staple. Good yielder. Small stalk, identical in looks with King's. Cut shows average stalk, three feet high; pyramid shape; exceedingly shy of foliage—practically none. Very early, earlier than Toole's or Cleveland. 75 per cent of it this year was open in August; medium boll; thirds itself at the gin. It bolls along the stem clean up to the top. Opens synchronously, and not through a long period. The object of the breeding of this cotton was to get a long staple that was as early as King's. Price: One bushel \$2.75; 5 to 10 bushels \$2.50; 25 to 50 bushels \$2.35; 100 bushels \$2.25.

HARTSVILLE No. 12, 1 1-4-INCH—(South Carolina Grown.)—Has taken the place of Webber 82. Week later than "Webber 49." Somewhat better lint than Webber 49. Seed large and pure white. The boll roundish and end is blunt. 33 per cent at gin. More foliage than Webber 49. This is intermediate between Webber 49 and Keenan in point of earliness. It is better lint than



Hartsville No. 12 Lint.

Webber 49, but not quite so early. This cotton will be popular this year. Price: 1 bushel \$2.50; 5 to 10 bushels \$2.25; 25 to 50 bushels \$2.15; 100 bushels \$2.00. Wire for price car lots.

ROGER'S KEENAN, 1 1-4-INCH—(South Carolina Grown.)—More productive, but later than either "Webber 49" or "Hartsville No. 12." Ten days later than Webber 49, and a trifle later than Hartsville 12. Has a little more foliage than either, but makes more cotton. Staple 1 1-4 to 1 5-16, with possibly the best body of all of our staples. Seed medium sized and white. Boll elongated with sharp nose. Price: 1 bushel \$2.50; 5 to 10 bushels \$2.25; 25 to 50 bushels at \$2.15; 100 bushels at \$2.00. Wire for price car lots.

WEBBER 82, 1 1-4-INCH (South Carolina Grown.)—



Webber 49 Cotton.

The most productive of all Webber strains. Our seed from pedigreed seed. Large bolls. Yields lint often of 13-8. Lints 33 3-4 to 34 1-2. Fairly early. We began picking this cotton in August. Well known. Popular for many years. About same earliness and lint as Hartsville No. 12. We saw on one stalk of Webber 82 this year 195 big bolls. Price: One bushel \$2.50; 5 to 10 bushels \$2.25; 25 to 50 bushels \$2.15; 100 bushels \$2.00 per bushel.

EARLY SEA ISLAND TYPE.**MEADE COTTON, 15-8.**

Bred for earliness to take the place of Sea Island. Earlier than Sea Island; can make a fair crop under boll weevil. Needs a roller gin. 69 bolls to the pound. The lint at the Georgia Agricultural College was one and five-eighths; was 32 per cent at gin. Black lintless seed, 40 pounds to bushel.

The old-time Sea Island Cotton, small boll and late, can no longer be grown in boll weevil areas. Meade, 15-8, and big boll and fairly early is, however, being successfully grown not only in Sea Island areas, but also in higher uplands where roller gins can be had.

Price: 1 bushel \$3.25; 5 to 10 bushels \$3.00; 25 to 50 bushels \$2.85; 100 bushels \$2.75. Wire for car load prices.

It costs no more to feed Standard-Bred Chickens. They bring larger prices and lay more Eggs. Send for Poultry Catalogue.

FORAGE and MISCELLANEOUS FIELD SEEDS

Grow a Green Blanket to Protect Your Soil

Inoculate all your legume seeds with

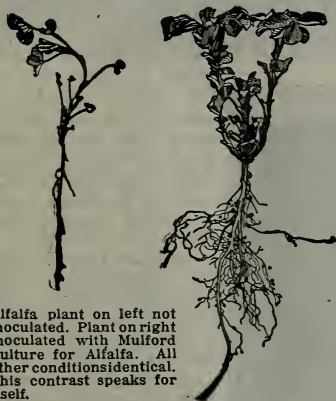
Mulford Cultures

FOR LEGUMES

Mulford Cultures will supply your legume crops with billions of nitrogen-collecting bacteria. These bacteria will be busy all Winter long gathering free nitrogen from the air and storing it in your soil for following crops.

The progress of our Southern Agriculture depends upon the larger use of the Velvet Bean, the Soy Bean, and the Cow Pea, for these mean, home-grown hay, forage, richer lands and more hogs and cattle.

Furthermore, Mulford Cultures will make your Alfalfa, Peas, Beans, and other legume crops bigger, stronger, healthier—will make them richer as feed crops and more profitable as fertilizing crops.



Alfalfa plant on left not inoculated. Plant on right inoculated with Mulford Culture for Alfalfa. All other conditions identical. This contrast speaks for itself.

Always specify on your order what crop you want to inoculate, as there is a different strain of bacteria for each legume.

ALFALFA	BURR CLOVER	VETCH	LIMA BEANS
CRIMSON CLOVER	Yellow Clover	Horse Beans	Lupins
SWEET CLOVER	Berseem Clover	VELVET BEANS	Sainfoin
WHITE CLOVER	COW PEAS	Perennial Peas	Lespedeza
RED CLOVER	SOY BEANS	SWEET PEAS	Beggar Weed
ALSIKE CLOVER	Canada Field Peas	GARDEN PEAS	Kudzu
Mammoth Clover	PEANUTS	GARDEN BEANS	and others

Printed in CAPITAL LETTERS can be shipped immediately from stock. The others will be prepared to order and can be supplied in a few days.

PRICES:

MULFORD CULTURES are supplied for the varieties of legumes listed at the following prices:

5-Acre Size, \$5.00 ("A Dollar per Acre")
1-Acre Size - - - - - \$1.50
1-4 Acre Size - - - - - .75
Garden Size - - - - - .35

N. L. WILLET SEED COMPANY

Augusta, Georgia

See Legume list above in Mulford's Culture. Farm-ogerm has been on the market for 10 Years.

Unit Price to Customer.

Each

Garden Size Bottle	
(1-4 Acre).....	\$.50
One Acre Size Bot.	2.00
Five Acre Bottle....	8.00

THE STANDARD INOCULATION

FARMOGERM

HIGH BRED NITROGEN GATHERING BACTERIA
for CLOVERS, ALFALFA, BEANS, and OTHER LEGUMES

N. L. WILLET SEED COMPANY, Augusta, Georgia, Agents.

Cow Peas (Vigna Unguiculata) (60 lbs. bushel)

To increase production use Mulford's Cultures. One-Acre Size \$1.50, postpaid; 5-Acre Size for \$5.00.

A great soil improver. Plowing under Cow Pea stubble increases following crop by 25 per cent, and plowing under whole vine, 40 per cent to 60 per cent. One ton Cow Pea hay contains 47 pounds nitrogen, 10 pounds phosphate acid and 29 pounds potash. There is an enormous increased use each year for Cow Peas, Velvet Beans and Soy Beans. Fortunately all of these seed are very cheap this year, which means for us more forage, more hogs and cattle, and more soil enrichment by turning under vines. The South must abolish her Northern hay bill; also her guano bill; she must make two crops on her land in place of one per annum. All of the above can be accomplished by using Cow Peas, Soy Beans or Velvet Beans. In grounds rich in nitrates Cow Peas will make big vines, but few peas. Yield in peas 10 bushels (in corn) to 15 bushels (drilled) per acre.

GEORGIA COW PEAS—Augusta is the largest Cow Pea shipping point in America. This house is one of the largest pea jobbers in the South. We ship from November 1st to July 15th. Plant from early Spring to July 15th. Drill, broadcast or between hills in corn. Broadcast 1½ bushels drill 3 feet rows 1 bushel, or in corn rows ½ bushel per acre. Early planting makes



Cow Pea Plant.

vines, late planting makes Peas. Makes an excellent mixture to plant with Soy Beans, Sorghum, Kaffir Corn, German Millet and Japanese Millet. April plantings can be hogged in July, June plantings in September and October. Their best habitat is about us here. Contains more nutriment as hay than Clover or Alfalfa. Grow in poorest soil. Invaluable for hay, peas and soil renovator. Georgia Experiment Station made, per acre, 25,256 pounds green hay, or 5,000 dry. For hay, cut when Peas are forming and cure. Large yearly increase in use, and extending now to Northern States. Augusta often gathers by July 15th, a crop of New Era, Ramshorn Iron and Brabham Peas. A big Winter-gathering money crop. Has long been a leading crop in the South for hay and pasture; and the green peas are staple human food throughout the Summer season. In Winter the dried peas are just as good as White Navy Beans.

Plant Georgia Bush Velvet Beans. The Best Ever!

WILLET'S FORAGE AND FIELD SEEDS—CONTINUED.

PEAS IN A BUSHEL—Count out as follows: Unknown 143,000; Whipples 157,000; Clay 161,000; B. I. White and Ramshorn, 159,000; Peerless 165,000; Miller 207,000; Iron 230,000; New Eras 234,000; Brabham 236,100; Little Lady 301,000.

IRON, ALSO CALLED FLINT—A small, hardy, grayish-yellow, glassy, or shiny pea, known sometimes as Buckshot. Exploited widely by Agricultural Department as being immune to root knot caused by eel worms. This pea is, therefore, an invaluable addition to the pea world; one bushel goes as far as one and a half bushels of the larger peas. Tough and hard, and, therefore, largely weevil-proof in the barn and in the pod in the field. The vine is resistant to cold; Iron and Brabham Pea vines will stay green until frost; can be "picked" six or seven times, and vine then cut for hay. Peas in pods in fields will remain undamaged until late picked. A most valuable field pea. Being root knot resistant, this pea, in preference to others, should be planted in all peach orchards and in the Sumatra tobacco fields of Florida. After rains often bears a second and sometimes a third crop. Does not shed leaves till peas are matured. Matures in about 100 days. April plantings Augusta mature crop about July 20th. Quart 25c postpaid. Larger amounts, get price.



Field of Brabham Peas Planted July 20th, Meeting in Four-Foot Rows.

BRABHAM—New. Originated near Augusta. First bushel and a half to the acre, will afford fine grazing within 90 days after sowing, or allowed to mature will produce a valuable crop of hay. Canada Field Peas and Burt Oats: Sow bushel of each in February; oats hold up peas. Combination makes a perfect hay forage. Cut when oats just begin to turn. It makes large out-turn. Price: January 1st: Peck \$1.25; bushel \$4.00.

listed by us. A hybrid of Iron, has the earliness of the Whippoorwill, and the wilt-resistant qualities of the Iron. Is as resistant to wilt as Iron. A small, hard, speckled pea about the size of Iron and New Era. Agricultural test at Washington, yield from Brabham 20 per cent more hay than Iron. A Florida grower says: "Brabham peas made the finest lot of vines I ever saw." This is practically the New Era Pea, combined with the wilt-resistant quality of the Iron Pea. As the New Era in the middle portion of the United States has taken the place wholly of the Whippoorwill, so the Brabham, on account of its wilt-resistant qualities, will supplant in turn the New Era. A most valuable pea. On account of its size, one bushel will go as far as one bushel and a half of the larger peas. Hold leaves better than others. Planted with Fall grain, will lie in the ground all Winter, and germinate next Spring. A Florida grower says: "My 20 acres of Brabhams made an astonishing amount of vines which were cut for hay, and from the stems a second crop came which made a full large crop of peas." This pea makes more vines than any known pea. Pods white and 6½ inches long, about 18 peas to the pod. Brabham pea vines will stay green until frost; can be "picked" six or seven times, and vine then cut for hay. Quart 35c postpaid. Larger amounts get price.

WHIPPOORWILL, or SPECKLED, or SHINNEY, or BUNCH SPECKLES (two-crop peas)—Out of 220 varieties of Cow Peas tested by the U. S. Agricultural Department, they say that the best four are: Whippoorwill, New Era, Iron and Brabham. Old variety; bunch pea; upright; yellow pod, thick and rots easily, brown-spotted pea. Earliest of all peas; liked in the North; not much vine to it; grown principally for the peas, of which it bears heavily. Mature middle of August. Mottled chocolate in color. On account of its extreme earliness used largely for "hogging" purposes. Quart 30c, postpaid. Larger amounts, get price.

NEW ERA—A trifle earlier than Whippoorwill, and one-third smaller. A bunch pea, erect. Ripens in six to eight weeks, recommended where early maturing Cow Peas are wanted. Largely planted in Missouri, in wheat stubble.

Experiment Station, Arkansas, says: "New Era made 45 bushels per acre peas; Whipples, 27 bushels; Unknown and Clays, six bushels." New Era has 246 peas in an ounce, Whipples 137, hence, 40 pounds New Era will plant as much land as 60 pounds Whipples or Unknown; one-half bushel in a drill plants an acre. Introduced near Augusta, Ga., 20 years ago. Three crops were made one year at Georgia Experimental Station. One of our most valuable peas. Often matures in 60 days; bluish color; smallest seed of all the Cow Peas, most easily handled by machinery. April Augusta planting mature crop by July 10th. Vine holds color after peas ripen. Plant never falls down. Quart 35c, postpaid. Larger amounts get price.

UNKNOWN, or WONDERFUL—Fine combination pea for heavy vines and stock peas. Stands at the head as per U. S. Agricultural Department as "largest growing and most vigorous Cow Pea." Erect vines; late maturing; pale buff color peas. Seed large in size, and have a peculiar hump. Long, light pod. Good hay-maker. Immune to rust. Mature in about 110 days; vining, big leaf and stem; later and more vigorous than Clay. Old favorite in Georgia, Florida, North Carolina, Louisiana and Virginia. Quart 30c, postpaid. Larger amounts, get price.

CLAY, also called CLAY BANK—An old-time variety grown in many sections, and especially in Tennessee. Makes a growth of vine similar to the Unknown Pea, largely called for in the cane fields of Louisiana. Large growing, seeds sparingly. Same color as Unknown, smaller, flatter, longer. One quart 30c, postpaid.

See Cow Peas for table use under Vegetable Department, page 20. We can supply all standard varieties of peas, although not listed above. Write us your wants.

CANADA FIELD PEAS

—Small, round, smooth, white-seeded pea. Height of straw 48 inches. Resembles a small extra early garden pea. Takes the place in the far North and Canada that the Cow Pea does in the South. Plant in the South any time from September until March. Sown alone, broadcast like Cow Peas, at the rate of a bushel to a

Soy, or Soja Beans

Glycine hispida—(60 lbs. to bu.)

Use Mulford Cultures—for Legumes—One-acre size, \$1.50 postpaid; 5-acre size for \$5.00 f. o. b. Augusta.

THE SOY BEAN—(Uses and Cultures.)—Soyas carry more varied uses than any other plant; lead all other crops in production of digestible protein—exceeding corn 100 per cent. After threshing must not be sacked or piled until thoroughly dry. A valuable and important forage and feed crop for Southern farmers. Carry superiority over Cow Peas; carry wide uses in forage, pasturage, hogging, soil renovation, hay, oil, cake and canning (dry peas). Resist drought and cold better than Cow Peas. Can plant earlier than Cow Peas. For green manuring broadcast. For hogs, broadcast last cultivation of corn. Sow Spring or Summer. Sorghum, Sudan or Cow Peas all make good mixtures with Soys. Yield 20 to 30 bushels per acre. Weevils do not attack. For hay or green manure, broadcast 1 to 1½ bushels per acre, or drill. Sow after oats for hay and make 2 to 2½ tons hay per acre. Broadcast at last corn plowing in corn and the popped beans will lie on ground till February for hogs. Fine for hogging. For forage cut the vines when the beans just begin yellowing, save and feed this combined ration of beans and vines. Sown with Cow Peas, to hold the vines up off the ground, and to enable them to be cut and cured. Sow at rate of half a bushel of Sojas to one bushel of Cow Peas. Furnishes a balanced ration (vines and beans) in one crop. Not necessary to feed corn, cotton seed meal or any oil-foods whatever when feeding the above. Ton

Plant That Orchard—See Inside of Rear Cover.

WILLET'S FORAGE AND FIELD SEEDS—CONTINUED.

for ton, Soy Bean hay and Alfalfa hay contain practically the same quantities each of protein, carbohydrates and fat. On sandy poor land grow three feet high. Each pod carries three beans and possibly 200 pods per stalk. Seed

bean seeds make a delicious cooked vegetable akin to green peas, and are canned with great ease. Quart, 40c postpaid. By express: Peck \$1.25; bushel \$8.50.

MAMMOTH EARLY BLACK TARHEEL—Black, notably free from disease and insect enemies and supposedly immune to the wilt that affects Cow Peas. Valued because it makes a creditable yield hay and beans in a short growing period. The Tarheel Black Soy is earlier than the Mammoth Yellow, and gives more prolific growth and larger foliage. It is a better yielder of seed. For hay purposes it is far better than Mammoth Yellow. Early, ready to cut in 90 to 100 days. Beans 20 per cent larger than Mammoth Yellow. Popular in North Carolina. Price, quart 45c, postpaid. By



Soy Beans Neck High.

ripen at same time. Do equally well on light and heavy soils. A fine land improver. Yield is heavier in beans and vines than Cow Peas. Are easier raised, more productive, carry more nitrogen, hay is easier saved, and requires only three-quarters as much seed as Cow Peas. As a source of protein, there are few things better. The pressed oil is not only edible, but is our best linseed paint oil substitute, also a solvent for cresol. The pressed cake is, for cattle food, a great rival of cotton seed meal. Being a bush-like plant, Soy Beans do not interfere with the cultivation of other crops when sown in the middles. Plant in corn middles and then thicken the stand of your corn in the corn row, and get two good crops. Always inoculate seed. Fine in orchards. In big use for grinding—2,000 pounds Soys make 1,650-pound cake and 30 gallons of oil. For all leaf worms on Soy Beans, Velvet Beans and the Cotton Plant, the Irish Potato Plant and Tobacco, the dusting of Calcium Arsenate is indicated.

MAMMOTH YELLOW SOY—Read foregoing "Uses and Cultures." The most popular of the Soy Beans. More largely planted than other varieties. Has produced in

express, peck \$1.45; bushel \$4.00.

BROWN SOYS—A brown bean about as large as a Cow Pea, that has white tracings over it. They mature about like the Yellow Mammoth, but are more prolific, making a larger growth of vines and a better yield as regards the bean. Many North Carolina farmers broadcast Brown Soys in corn, and say they get better yield of beans and forage than with other types. Quart 45c, postpaid. By express: Peck \$1.45; bushel \$4.00.

BILOXI SOY (or Tracy)—(See Cut.) Read foregoing "Uses and Cultures." New. Only listed by us. A Miss. Government tester after seven years testing 100 China Soy types, discarded the 99 for this bean. Different from all



Mammoth Soy Beans.

North Carolina and Tennessee an average of 40 bushels per acre. A medium late variety and usually a sure crop. Growers at Augusta pronounce inoculated Soys as making more pea forage per acre than Cow Peas, and say that it is a far better forage as a feed. The immature green



Biloxi Soy Beans.

(Growing Neck High to the Man.)

other Soys—larger than other types and usually over 6 feet high; widely branching and with exceedingly much foliage—so large that it requires for cutting, a corn harvester. This extra foliage gives great advantage here for the silo, for soil renewing and turning under for hogging. Stems are large, but hollow, and easily cure. Pods scatter seeds very little. For maturing seed, plant April or May—requires long season. For hay alone, or with Cow Peas, can plant even in July. Two weeks later than Mammoth Yellow. In Tennessee grew 5 feet 7 inches with no support, and made three tons of hay per acre. A rank grower and, superb Fall pasture, grain production, and planting in corn for silage. On account of rank growth one bushel plants four or five acres—three-fourths bushel as broadcasted. Give distance about like corn. Yields 20 to 25 bushels per acre. Seeds are large and red. Price: Quart 60c, postpaid. By express: Peck \$2.50; bushel \$8.00.

Willet's White Queen Egg Plant—The Finest Flavored Egg Plant There Is!

WILLET'S FORAGE AND FIELD SEEDS—CONTINUED.

VELVET BEANS

VELVET BEANS—Uses and Culture. (1 bushel 60 lbs. shelled; 100 lbs. of pods shell out about one bushel beans.) We are large dealers and contracting growers, and the leading exploiters of new types in the South. Velvets are the most vigorous and rank growing annual forage legume in the United States, and a most important crop carrying wide uses. The early types are adaptable wherever cotton is grown. A big cash crop in boll weevil lands. A crop that will make the South the center of the United States cattle and hog industry. Georgia and Alabama alone now grow four or five million acres in Velvets. Have an immense surface root system. The dry pods can be picked by hand (about 700 pounds a day), in Winter after frost; and well dried they keep, piled in fields, and keep in pod indefinitely, in barn; and are sold largely car lots loose, for cattle feeding. One acre yields one ton dried pods shelling out 20 bushels. An immense industry is the grinding of Velvets in the pod as a commercial cattle feed—making a cheap concentrated feed—one pound equalling one pound of wheat bran, or one pound corn on cob, or half pound best cotton seed meal. Or feed cattle and hogs Velvets in pod, whole and dry; or for dairy, steam them. The green undried pods are edible and relished. It can be grown as a subsidiary to corn at practically no expense, and is worth about as much per acre as the corn grown along with it. The only crop grown in the South practically free from disease and insect damage. Many soak beans before cattle feeding.

WINTER GRAZING—After hard frosts turn cattle and hogs in fields to "hog" the crop—hogging same up to March. Vines and beans equally liked—they clean up the whole business. Nothing equals this crop for Winter grazing protein crop; it spells salvation to Southern cattlemen or hog men. Vines on corn stalk run 6 to 10 feet or more, and up a tree or on arbor, 40 feet. An acre of Georgia Velvets is as good as an acre of Nebraska Alfalfa. For forage, soil renewing, or seed production Velvets are worth two to four times more than Cow Peas. Make hard hog flesh. Grazing Winter Velvets is as cheap a food matter as is a green Summer pasture.

SOIL IMPROVEMENT—For soil building and immense humus making, no crop equals Velvets. One acre Velvets turned under adds 90 pounds nitrogen per acre, and increases succeeding crops on the land as follows: Corn 12 bushels, Oats 17 bushels. Cotton 200 pounds lint. The good of this nitrogen and humus lasts four or five years in the soil.

CULTURE—Plant in corn—the corn stalk is its best support; gives always a double value to the corn crop. Plant corn early and when nearly knee high plant two beans in the row beside each stalk; or plant in middle of corn row every 24 inches; or plant two rows of corn and one of Velvets; or between seven feet corn rows plant one row of peanuts

Bunch of Georgia 100-Day Speckle Velvet Beans.

and one of Velvets. Sometimes planted with Sunflowers (to trail on).

DISEASE RESISTANT—Weevils do not attack. Immune to root-knot and wilt diseases—two Velvet crops with two Fall grain crops following will rid land of "wilt."

VELVET BEAN CATERPILLAR—For all leaf worms on Soy Beans, Velvet Beans and the Cotton plant, the Irish Potato plant and Tobacco the dusting of Calcium Arsenate, 5 pounds per acre, is the best plan.

DIXIE VELVET BEAN AND COW PEA HULLER—Capacity 20 to 30 bushels per hour. Four-horse power. Weight 650 pounds. Hulls by changing screen small size and large size Velvet Beans. Price, \$140.00.

Georgia Bush Velvet Beans

Introduced by us 1916. See Cut. Named by Mr. Willet, who interested United States Government in this new product. A wholly distinct and new Velvet Bean which carries most valuable and original uses—and discovered in South Georgia just five years ago. Is a bush bean and not a twining bean. The cut shows an upright bush 3½ feet high with limbs all branching from the bottom and with beans mostly near the bottom. Planted in the middle of 5 foot corn rows it fills the whole middle, but does not twine or ever strangle the corn. Plant late in April in corn middles rather than in corn rows. It grows up and stands sturdily as a bush. Beans and its small pods look like the Georgia 100-Day; but its growing and maturing season is three weeks later. The seed are a little smaller and a little darker than the seed of the 100-Day Velvet. Easily harvested as hay.

The hulls do not sting. In growing it needs three feet space; stands drought better than other Velvets; carries a big root system. Stands alone and can be used finely for hay, for its stems are hollow, it is not woody, and being bushy and not twining it cures excellently. For Winter grazing, stock like it better than the twining types. For hay purposes it can be planted to June 15th. One bushel will plant in corn middles about 4 acres. Vines can be cut down, piled up, and beans thereon can be picked later, and the remaining forage can be fed. The best hay of all velvets. One single plant on exhibit at a Georgia Fair, dry, weighed 11½ pounds. In South Georgia these beans mature their crops fully as planted after grain. Broadcasted one bushel to the acre they make two or three times more hay per acre than Cow Peas. This bean will largely increase Velvet Bean growing, and it will give us a type of bean carrying absolutely such new uses as will add largely to the value of the Velvet Bean industry. Pod shorter than 100-Day and shells out more, viz.: 25 bushels per ton of hulls. Price: 1 quart 45c, postpaid. By express, peck \$1.35; bushel \$4.25.

GEORGIA 100-DAY SPECKLE VELVET BEAN—Introduced and named by us. Originated in Georgia, sometimes called the Georgia Velvet Bean. Bean resembles late Florida Speckles, but is larger and lighter in color. A most valuable early Velvet—vines and beans worth double Cow Peas. Will hang on the vine all Winter without bursting or decaying. One Augusta vine this season showed a length as trained



Georgia Bush Velvet (Root System Broken Off).

Georgia Bush Velvet Beans. The Best of Our Recent Introductions!

WILLET'S FORAGE AND FIELD SEEDS—CONTINUED.

on a string of 30 feet, carrying in some cases 20 pods to the bunch; pods usually contain four beans and are 2.5-8 inches long. Plant Spring or Summer. Can plant after oats and use in time before Fall planting time, as a quick September grazer, or for turning under for soil manuring.

These beans-in-the-hull are being largely ground up alone, or in connection with corn in the shuck, making a perfect ration in Southern cattle food. Plant 3 feet apart in corn middles in 5-foot rows; or alternate with corn in the row. Read above, Velvet Bean Cultures and Uses. Make one ton beans-in-the-pod per acre. Attracting wide attention and seems to solve for all sections the Velvet Bean question. One bunch at Augusta showed 24 pods with 112 beans. The big bunches are easily gathered.



100-Day Speckle Velvet Beans and Pod.

Yield 15 to 20 bushels shelled per acre. Planted in corn often make more bushels of shelled beans than corn. Has the following advantages over the Cow Pea: Its seed cost is less; not attacked by weevils; makes two or three times more vines: is a larger and better soil renovator, and a larger and better Fall grazing matter; it is gathered more easily than the Cow Pea, for a man can gather 600 pounds a day. The meal is 19 per cent protein, 5 per cent fat, and 51 per cent carbohydrates. The bunch of 100-Day Speckle Velvet Beans, as shown in the photo, was taken when green. The bunch carried 36 pods and weighed green 2½ pounds. Note! The "Alabama 100-Day Speckle Velvet" is three weeks later than the "Georgia 100-Day Velvet." The two beans must not be confused. Seed look alike. Price: Quart 35c, postpaid. By express: Peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.00.

CHINESE BEANS—(See Cut.)—First listed by us. Medium early, white. Month earlier than Florida Speckled and more free of caterpillars and frost, and one month later than Georgia 100-Day Speckles. Rankest grower of all the Velvet Bean tribe and of more value in soil improvement. From China. Florida Exp. Sta. says: "It is a heavier crop than the other velvet beans and ripens usually about a month earlier than either the Fla. or Lyon. It consequently gets out of the way by frost. Has the good habit of growing vigorously at the start."

Planted four feet apart in corn rows, these beans produce large amount soil humus, and soil nitrogen, and Winter cattle graze forage. Make 20 to 25 bushels shelled beans per acre. One bunch at Augusta Fair 18 inches long, showed 40 pods. Chinese Velvet Beans planted with Mexican June Corn, here at Augusta, after oats, good yield of corn was made, and more forage for stock than any other crop ever tried on the land. Beans did not mature, but



Bunch of Chinese Velvet Beans.

the frost-bitten, immature beans were greedily eaten with the vines by cattle. Chinas make a world of forage for grazing after frost.

Beans are large, white, and ends are almost square; as big as butterbeans. Cattle men now plant in separate fields One Hundred-Day Speckles and Chinese, and get continuous grazing September to February 1st. At Augusta, with several inches of leaf mould in many places on ground, and as tall as the corn, and running 20 feet or more, Chinese made an impenetrable mass in the whole field, and it required four-horse plow to turn under. The pods are smooth and easy to pick. China Beans in corn cut altogether is the most excellent thing yet known for silos. The feed content is excellent and the out-turn is tremendous. Price: Quart 35c, postpaid. By express: Peck \$1.20; bushel \$3.50.



Osceolas on One Stalk of Corn.

OSCEOLA VELVET BEANS—See Cut. Only listed by us. A new hybrid from the Florida Experiment Station. Planted in Florida in May, were reaped in late September. The leaves shed about October 1st, and this makes the bean pod and the corn ear gathering easy. Bean picking is less costly by \$2.00 a ton. Will make 20 per cent more beans than will the 100-Day. Blooms mostly purple. Where beans in the pod for grinding up are wanted, this without doubt is the coming bean and will be in enormous demand. The leaves fall about October 1st, and mulch the ground very heavily. The vine out-turn is about the same as 100-Day. No fuzz on hull. Does not pull down corn as badly as other types. Plant 24 inches in row with corn. Our cut shows 216 pods to the one stalk of corn. One single bunch weighed 1¼ pounds green, and carried 23 pods, 5 beans to a pod. A trifle later than "Georgia 100-Day Varieties," and about three weeks earlier than Chinese. Shatters more than fuzzy varieties. The beans are speckled like the 100-Day, but twice as large. The size of the pod is the same as the Chinese and twice as large as 100-Day. Pods are 5 inches long, carrying usually 5 big beans. The bunches often carry as many as 25 pods. Big podded big seeded, big forage out-turn, and with earliness—the Osceola Bean carries many advantages. These beans may carry a trifle less feeding value than 100-Day, and may not be quite so palatable to stock, yet they carry no sting to the picker and the picker can pick 700 pounds while he picks 500 of the 100-Day. Price: Quart 35c, postpaid. By express: Peck \$1.20; bushel \$3.50.

The varieties of Velvet Beans listed above are the most popular, but we can supply all other varieties wanted.

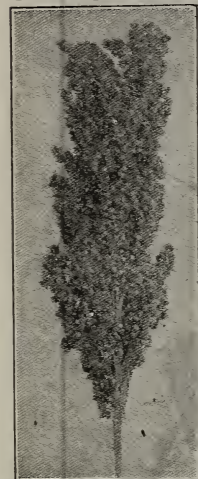
SORGHUMS

SORGHUM—(Andropogon.) (50 pounds bus.) The Sorghums make a larger yield in the same length of time than many other forage crops. Their use as a forage crop has increased very rapidly. No food is more nutritious, or more greatly relished by cattle. Should be one of the staple crops of every Southern farmer. An excellent green feed. Can be cut over two or three times during a season, yielding two or three crops from one seeding. Will stand dry weather much better than millet, and is a surer and larger yielding crop. Makes an excellent Summer pasture for hogs. Pasture it when about a foot high, before it joints and sends up its stems. Makes excellent hog pasture to follow rye or rape. An economical silage matter, because when ripe it usually remains undeteriorated as uncut, for a month. For hogging, broadcast three pecks per acre; graze April plantings in June, and May plantings in August; and the July plantings in September and October. In syrup-making chop off seed heads and feed them or make seed. One ton makes 20 gallons of syrup. The best fertilizer is two or three hundred pounds of cotton seed meal per acre.

Culture—Plant from April 15th to August 1st. If in rows 3 feet apart 15 pounds to the acre, or broadcast, 1 bushel per acre.

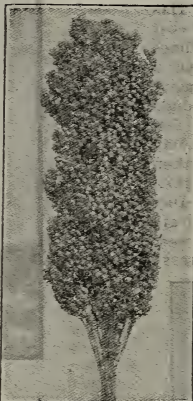
EARLY AMBER SORGHUM—Called also Chinese.) Slender stalks, narrow leaves. Seed heads loose and drooping, with black hulls, which usually do not shed in threshing; seed reddish-yellow. The earliest Sorghum forage known, making in 70 to 100 days, according to climate. Produces about 4½ tons of forage per acre. For forage sow till August 20th. Is not essentially saccharine, and is not adapted to syrup-making. For early forage use it is the largest used of all Sorghums. Pound 15c postpaid. By express: Peck 75c; bushel \$2.25.

EARLY ORANGE SORGHUM—Georgia Experiment Station made total three cuttings green forage per acre, 42,018 pounds. Erect and compact; heads larger, heavier stalks, and heavier seed heads, but later in maturity than Amber. Seed heads 5 to 7 inches long. Chaff deep red, seed reddish yellow. In threshing, seed are freed from hulls and are clean. Makes more and better green forage than Amber. Better for syrup than Amber, and better for the shocking of ripened stalks for feeding. Earlier than Red Top. One pound 20c, postpaid; peck 80c; bushel \$2.35, not prepaid.



Early Orange Cane.

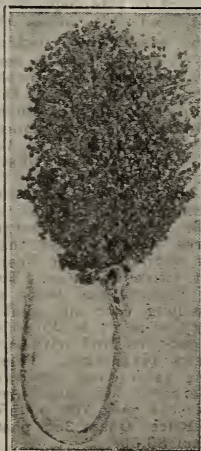
RED TOP, or SUMAC SORGHUM—Stems sweeter and juicier than some other Sorghums. Seeds smallest of all and go farther in planting. Head erect, dark red in color. Yields about 5 tons per acre of forage. Seeds roundish and clean usually of hull. Medium early, 7 to 10 feet high. Leads all other varieties in portions of Tennessee and in North Georgia for syrup and forage; universally used and preferred, seed bringing there a premium. About six days later than Orange. Stools well. One pound 20c postpaid; peck 85c; bushel \$2.40, not prepaid.



Red Top Sorghum.

GOOSE NECK SORGHUM—Sometimes called and is really a "Crooked Head Texas Seeded." Seed large as Orange, and in color the same; round in shape; never cleans well in threshing, but holds the outside hull, which is deep black. Targets of all Sorghums, 10 to 14 feet high. Stalks about 1½ to 2 inches at butt in diameter. Sow thinly for syrup. Later than any of the Sorghums. Some plant in rows 3 feet wide and 18 inches apart, and 3 stalks to hill. Heads bend over like a goose's neck, and are black, 5 to 9 inches long and 3 to 5 inches wide. Seed scarce; only grown in the South. Makes the finest syrup. One pound 30c, postpaid; peck \$1.50; bushel \$5.00, not prepaid.

SUGAR DRIP SORGHUM—Falsely called "Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane." Practically the same as Goose-neck, except it has straight head. Stalk at base 1 to 2 inches in diameter. One acre makes 200 or more gallons of syrup of good quality. This finely flavored syrup as made from our Southern Sorghums, Sugar Drip and Honey types, is becoming a big industry. Farm hands like it much better than the commercial syrups so largely doctored with glucose. Yields in forage three times amount Amber does. Seeds are larger than Orange, flatter, very much lighter in color; hull is maroon and shells clean. A new, separate and distinct Sorghum. One of the best varieties for making syrup. An immense maker of forage; one seed produces 7 to 8 stools and stalks. Largely planted in



Goose Neck Sorghum.



Amber Cane.

4-foot rows, 6 inches apart. Grows 12 to 15 feet high. Many growers think it makes the sweetest and finest flavored of all Sorghum syrups. Seed often sold at fancy prices. On account of its especial sweetness, cattle are extremely fond of it. Much liked. A heavy seeder. Only grown in the South. In the Southwest it is called "Georgia Cane." The demand has been much more than the supply. One pound 25c postpaid; peck \$1.20; bushel \$3.25, not prepaid.

HONEY SORGHUM—Known in Tennessee as Japanese Seeded Ribbon Cane, and sold under this name by a number of seed houses. Only grown in the South. The U. S. Department of Agriculture says: "Was distributed by the Department for a number of years, and is the sweetest of all Sorghums." This new Sorghum makes an unusually large stalk, sometimes as large in diameter as Ribbon Cane, and much taller. Prolific in juice, and runs higher in saccharine than any other Sorghum.



Honey Sorghum.

Rhode Island Reds, Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks, Best Winter Layers.

WILLET'S SORGHUMS—CONTINUED.

being one of the heaviest yielders of syrup known. The product is thick and bright and much same flavor as our Sugar Cane. This syrup brings always a good price. New and not much known; but never yet has there been enough seed to supply one-fourth the demand. Seed head is a sprangled top one. Seed husk is bright red. Is considered to be one of the most valuable Sorghums ever known for syrup purposes, and as a forage crop. Price: One pound 25c postpaid; peck \$1.20; bushel \$3.25, not prepaid.

Non-Saccharine or Grain Sorghums.

THE KAFFIRS—Kaffir, Milo and Feterita and Shallu (called the grain Sorghums), for cattle feed and human feed, are in dry times a more certain crop for grain than corn. Easily make from 25 to 40 bushels per acre, 70 pounds of heads equal to 1 bushel corn. Cut stalk, shock, then cut off the heads and store in a dry place, and feed heads; and also feed the remaining roughage. Kaffir and Milo heads are sold loose in car lots, in a large way, for feeding purposes in the West. Kaffirs are soft stalks (not hard like Sorghums); can be cut down and shocked up quickly. The Kaffir crops are increasing rapidly. In the drier regions are wholly supplanting corn and are used for all the corn purposes. The best fertilizer is two or three hundred pounds of cottonseed meal per acre.

KAFFIR CORN — (50 pounds to bushel.) Miss. Exp. Station says: "Will yield 30 bushels of seed on land making only 12 to 15 bushels corn; equals feeding value of corn. Plant as late as July 20—plenty of time to mature seed." The principal crop in Oklahoma. Used as a part in all prepared chicken feeds. Sow with Cow Peas broadcast, at the rate of a peck of Kaffir Corn to a bushel of Cow Peas per acre. Both can be cut together, making a enormous yielding crop of most nutritious feed. For a crop of forage by itself, sow broadcast at rate of from 1 to 1½ bushels per acre, or drill two pecks per acre—good for three or four cuttings—21,344 pounds of green per acre. For seed, plants should be 4 inches apart. The ground grains make fine muffins, waffles, etc.—700,000,000 people eat it. For mixed hay, one peck with 1½ bushels of Cow Peas; better than Sorghum, since Kaffir has a soft stalk and cures more easily. Get Bulletin 31, Agricultural College, Stillwater, Okla.

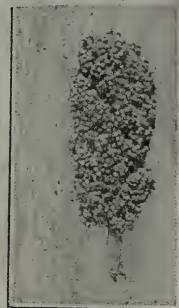


Head Kaffir Corn.

WHITE KAFFIR—A straight, upright growth. Stalky stem and wide leaves. Yield in seed per acre, 30 bushels. Valuable for stock and poultry. A valuable fodder corn; grows from 4 to 6 feet high. Stalks attain unusual thickness, and put out enormous leaves, dense foliage, shades the ground and absorbs the moisture. Stalks do not harden like Sorghum, but keep green and brittle even when ripe. Fodder is relished by stock. Each stalk carries a large seed head. The joints look like Sugar Cane Joints, and from these joints grow oftentimes suckers. Makes a pint of grain per stalk. Price 1 lb. 20c postpaid; peck 75c; bushel \$2.50, not prepaid.

RED KAFFIR—This variety has red seed. Yields well on poor land and ripens earlier than the White and probably a little more hardy. Stalk is more tender and juicy. Heads are long and slender. Grows 5 to 6 feet. One lb. 20c postpaid; peck 75c; bushel \$2.50, not prepaid.

MILO MAIZE, or BRANCHING DHOURA—(50 pounds bushel.) A variety of Sorghum, non-saccharine, growing stalks 8 to 10 feet high. Grows similar to Kaffir Corn. Three weeks earlier, makes more grains per stalk. Texas matures Milo in July. Stands dry weather, and makes crop where corn would fail. Plant in 3-foot rows, leaving one or two plants every 6 inches in the row, and cultivate as corn; 12 pounds per acre, in drill, or 40 pounds broadcast; stools heavily—5 to 6 stools from each seed; cut green many times; good for the silo. Very productive; makes sometimes as much as 40 bushels seed plus first cutting fodder. If hogs are turned on a field in Indian corn, Kaffir corn and Milo they will devour the entire Milo before touching either of the others. Seed larger than Kaffir. One lb. 20c postpaid; peck 85c; bushel \$2.75, not prepaid.



Head Milo Maize.

FETERITA — (Sudan Durra.) Also called "Schriber Corn." Resembles Kaffir and Milo, but is larger, softer grains and more digestible and makes sweeter flour. Popular in Texas and Oklahoma. Same feeding value as corn. The earliest of the grain Sorghums. White grains. Use like Kaffir. Joints look like Sugar Cane joints, and from these joints grow suckers, each making a head; one or two pints of grain per stalk. Matures in quick time, ready for the silo in 60 days, and thoroughly matures in 90 days. As a drought-resister, it surpasses Milo and Kaffir. Usually 7 to 8 feet high. Makes 28 to 30 bushels per acre, and is a safer crop than an equivalent acreage in corn. Poor corn lands or droughty corn lands should go into Feterita for horse feed. 70 pounds heads make one bushel grain shelled. At Augusta stood 13 weeks' drought, made four cuttings for dried hay, and three weeks earlier than Kaffir. Stools 5 to 7 stalks per grain. Can be cut ripened and piled up for feed—head and stalks. One lb. 20c postpaid; peck 90c; bushel \$2.75, not prepaid.

SHALLU—(50 pounds to bushel.) (Called also Cal. Rice, Cal. Wheat, Egyptian Wheat.) A non-saccharine Sorghum of widest use in India. Our Augusta grower made this year 30 bushels of seed planted very late on ¾ acre. He says: "Makes more seed than any Cane or Sorghum, and nearly double that of Kaffir Corn. Stools heavily, 4 to 6 stalks per hill; grows 10 to 14 feet high; planted early, two crops can be had, first for green cutting and second as seed crop. Heads look like large broom corn heads; seed are round, plump and white like Kaffir corn. Excellent for forage; seed unexcelled for chicken feed and good for cattle; excellent if ground as meal for the human." A grower in Alabama says: "We grow two crops in Alabama to the acre." Plant in rows 3 feet apart, 10 pounds to the acre, or broadcast 25 pounds. One lb. 25c postpaid; peck \$1.25; bushel \$4.50, not prepaid.

TEOSINTE—(Euchlaena Luxuriana.) Stalk resembles Indian corn; stools heavily; sow in April, May or June. Cut when two or three feet high, and continue to cut as it grows out, all through summer. One acre will produce 30 tons green food in the season, and take care of 10 head of cattle. Miss. Exp. Sta. reports 22 tons per acre green forage product. One seed makes 20 to 30 stalks or stools. On rich land grows 15 feet high, and produces larger amount of forage than any known plant. Have seen 225 pounds of forage from one seed; 10 per cent saccharine. Seeds only in extreme South. Plant 2 pounds to acre the last of March, drills 4 feet apart, seeds 1 foot in the drill; cultivate as corn. Ripens last of November. It takes 85 degrees heat to germinate Teosinte; needs a long, hot season, rich soil, abundant moisture. Fine for silo. Price: One oz. 10c; 4 ozs. 25c; lb. 85c, postpaid; 5 to 10 lbs. at 65c per lb., not prepaid.

MILLETS

BROWN TOP MILLET—(Panicum fasciculatum.) See Cut. New, only listed by us. In use here (an East Indian grass) five years. Possibly better than Sudan or Millets for grazing, green cutting or cured hay. Plant in April through July, well harrowed rich land, 6 to 8 pounds per acre, thinly in drill, 18 to 24-inch rows, cultivate with sweep once; or 12 pounds broadcast. Have seen 140 stems as coming from one seed and with central stalks 4 feet high; planted 18 to 20 inches between rows it was a solid field. An annual. Hay crop about 3 to 5 tons per acre; cuttings in July, August and September. Stools heavily; averages 25 to 30 stems from one seed, and each stem makes a millet seed head resembling German Millet, but the seeds themselves are larger, much resembling Cat-tail Millet. Cut shows the product from one seed. Makes about 1,500 pounds seed per acre; thresh like oats. A Georgia stockman says: "The best grazing

grass I ever saw for hogs, mules and cows. They keep fat on it. Can graze in 5 weeks; in 6 weeks overlaps rows; chickens feed on it green, or the ripe seed. Makes splendid, delicious hay, wide blades, tender stems." A Georgia client tells us that from 1.1-4 acre this year from three cuttings he got dried hay, 36 two-horse wagon loads full; says that horses ad cows eat this hay preferably to any other hay placed before them. It is fine stemmed, clean and sweet. Cut one morning, too, can be gathered up the next afternoon. A South Carolina grower says: "Got 10 one-horse loads from ¼ acre, and my cattle ate the dried hay in preference to oats and corn cured in dough. Green till frost. About 3 feet high, 3 or 4 green cuttings per season if April planted. A wonderful addition to the grasses and millets. One grower says Brown Top Millet is worth to Southern Agriculture as much as much as is the Velvet Bean. Nothing has ever been

Brown Top Millet Is Worth Planting.

WILLET'S MILLETS—CONTINUED.

found equal for attracting doves as Brown Top Millet. They will come miles and miles to get to a field of it. Caution! This grass under a drought will go dwarf and head out; cut back before heading, and a good season will bring it to a tall growth. Price, One lb. 90c, postpaid; 5 to 10 lbs. at 75c per lb., not prepaid.



Brown Top Millet.

planting about Augusta in one season. Total of three cut-

GEORGIA PEARL, or GEORGIA CAT-TAIL MILLET—

(*Pennisetum Spectatum*)—Known also as *Pencilaria*, also Horse Millet, and Maud's Wonder Forage Plant. We are largest Southern handlers of Cat Tail Millet. Demand is always more than supply. No other millet makes so much green forage as this. Seven cuttings can be had from one

tings green forage per acre at Ga. Exp. Sta. 52,416 pounds—equals 10 tons cured fodder. Drill 10 pounds to the acre in 3 feet or closer rows. Plant in Spring. This is one of the most popular of all the green quick maturing millets; non-saccharine. Not used as dried hay. Price: 1 lb. 40c postpaid; 5 to 10 lbs. 30c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 26c lb., not prepaid.

GOLDEN MILLET—(*Chaetochia Germanica*). "Known as Tennessee and German Millet." Golden Millet makes an enormous yield of feed. Must be sown thickly, about 1 bushel per acre, and the crop cut while in bloom, before the seed hardens in the head. Sow when weather gets warm in May or any time during the Summer until the end of July. Two crops have been seeded and grown during the Summer on the same land; good hay combination with Cow Peas. Golden Millet is one of the quickest maturing plants that we have as a hay crop. Could plant as late as the middle of August and make a pretty good crop if the land is rich. It makes a fair quality of hay. For hogging plant March and April and graze in June. When cut the plant does not grow out again. One lb. 25c postpaid; peck \$1.25; bushel \$3.50, not prepaid.

JAPANESE MILLET—(*Panicum Crusgalli*)—32 lbs. to bus.) Grower says: "In five weeks from seed, was 4 feet high, and heading well." Rank grower, bushy head. Matures as high as Canada. Superior to Golden Millet; stalks much thicker than Golden. Also called Billion-Dollar Grass, Barnyard Millet, Goose Grass, Louisiana Wild Rice, Blue Duck Food. Can be broadcast and cut for hay 3 or 4 times. Miss. Agl. Col. says: "Produces per acre 36,000 lbs. of fodder or makes 12,000 lbs. of cured hay, or 67 bushels of seed; hay surpasses a good corn fodder. Annual. Sow from April to August 1st, 32 lbs. per acre. Makes crop in 6 to 8 weeks. Planted August 1st, was three feet high and finely headed out October 1st. Can be cut for hay several times and then fall grazed. Stools heavily. Cut for hay just before seed heads form. Seed head large, 6½ inches long. In rich lands grows 3½ to 4 feet high. Resembles rice in growing; heavy bladed; grows in upland and is at home perfectly in wet, black land; under water sometimes two weeks, a fine producer on waste wet lands. Japanese Millet in 32 days, as planted at Augusta, showed full grown seed heads and plant 5½ feet high with 8 or 10 stools per plant. One lb. 30c postpaid; 25 to 50 lbs. at 20c; 100 lbs. at 16c, not prepaid.

PEANUTS

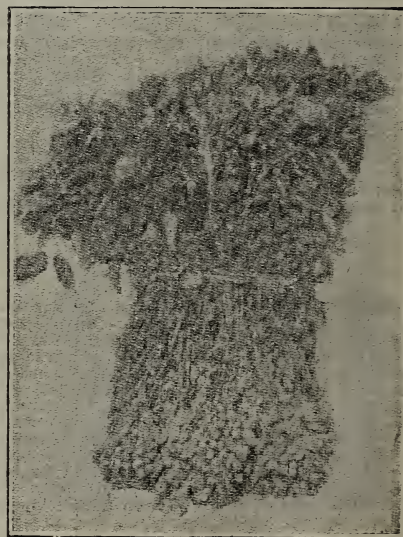
THE PEANUT AND ITS CULTURE AND USES—(*Arachis Hypogea*)—An annual legume. Also called Pinders, Goobers and Ground Peas. One of the big cash crops in this country. Tremendous amount sown being grown. Write for "Our Commercial Peanuts and Their Culture," by N. L. Willet.

Best soil, light sandy loam. Level culture best, prepare ground with disc harrow. Plant running peanuts in 36-inch rows and 12 inches apart in the row; plant 1½ inches deep.

Gather White Spanish with a Peanut point, mold board of plow removed. Stack immediately without sunning, around an eight-foot pole, peanuts lying in circle around pole. Eight inches above ground nail to pole two cross-pieces at right angles.

WHITE SPANISH—(*Arachis Hypogea*)—30 lbs. to the bushel. Plant two bushels in shell (whole shell) per acre. Use 400 pounds Acid Phosphate per acre. Lime land, 1 ton per acre. Plant in 2½-foot rows and 6 or 8 inches in the row. From 40 to 60 bushels should be made per acre, and the residue of hay sells for one-half the cost of the Peanut crop, being usually one ton of excellent hay. The most valuable Peanut of all the Peanuts for oil. In tremendous use as ground up by oil mills for oil and cake—one ton of Peanuts in pods yielding 80 gallons of delicious sweet oil and yielding also 750 pounds of the best feeding cake. Supplants cotton on sandy lands as a Southern money crop. As easily sold as cotton. The oil and cake are superior to that from cotton seed. Peanut meal makes hard hog flesh. Mature in 110 days. Small pods, strong growing upright stems, abundant and heavy foliage, pods cluster at base of plant and attach to the roots. Plant April to July 15th, or following after oats. Hogs can be turned in on patch or the vine can be fed all Winter from the storage barn after peas have been picked. Plant, too, in late corn rows between the stalks. Georgia correspondent writes that on four acres in 30-inch rows planting one whole pod to the hill, 8 inches apart, planted June 10th, dug October 23d, kept in shock until November 10th, and then hand-picked at a cost of 10c per bushel, he made 230 bushels of Peanuts on the four acres plus \$60.00 worth of pure hay. About 460 unshelled Peanuts weigh a pound. Price: 5 lbs. at 10c; 10 to 25 lbs. at 9c; 50 to 100 lbs. at 8c per lb.

NORTH CAROLINA RUNNERS—(24 pounds to bushel)—Known as African, Wilmington and Florida Peanut. A running Peanut, smaller than the Virginia Running or Bunch, but somewhat larger than the White Spanish. The great hog peanut. In South Georgia, Alabama and Florida are used in tremendous amounts for hog purposes, as the Peanuts do not rot as lying in the soil through the Winter. Hogs in the field do all the gathering. Peanuts fill the whole pod and contain no pops. Sometimes vines cut for hay, and nuts then hogged. Yields 60 to 90 bushels per acre. A medium podded variety, with very heavy



White Spanish Peanuts.

Contagion Rat Death—Kills Rats; Not Poisonous to Other Animals.

WILLET'S PEANUTS—CONTINUED.

dark green foliage; stems creeping sometimes having a spread of 3 or 4 feet; pods scattered along procumbent stems and not adhering well in digging; a little larger than the Spanish variety, usually containing two peas.



North Carolina Peanuts Stacked.

Price: 5 to 10 lbs. at 12c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 10c; 100 lbs. at 8c lb.

VALENCIA—(24 pounds per bushel.)—A Spanish Peanut sometimes called Three and Four to Pod. Do not confound with Tennessee Reds. Rich in oil. Attach to the root and Peanuts can be pulled up along with the vines, but being heavier than the White Spanish, they are much easier to detach from the vine. Vines are upright. The foliage of the Valencia is fully one-fourth more, as to forage and hay than White Spanish. Heavy producers; 80 bushels per acre here at Augusta; exceedingly profuse in hay. About 260 pods weigh a pound. Perhaps two weeks later than White Spanish. Are greatly to be desired, and only a minimum amount at any time can be found for sale. Can be easily planted after oats, making a good crop. Of a special fine flavor, thin pod and easy to shell. Cultivate flat; each joint sends out 1 to 4 rootlets that may take root and cover ground and make nuts. The prize acre at Augusta made 159 bushels. The standard

fancy parching peanut. Good in red lands also. Growers for the parching trade should hand-pick and send to market only Peanuts containing 3 and 4 to the pod, and all sound, and eliminate pods carrying only 1 or 2. Pick when they are ripe; they sprout in the ground sooner than other peanuts. The highest priced of all peanuts. Price: 5 to 10 lbs. at 16c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 14c; 100 lbs. at 12c.

TENNESSEE RED—(24 pounds per bushel)—Run "3's and 4's." Very hard shell, and hard to crack same with fingers. Universal in Tennessee for red land Peanut. A bunch pea, bright red, attach to the roots, contain from 3 to 4 peas to the pod; shell thick and tough; well adapted to hog raising, as peas will stay in the ground all Winter and come up in the Spring. Better adapted for hog than human use. Bunch-tops, and Peanuts can all be pulled up at one time with the hand, and afterwards the hay can be baled and the Peanuts taken from the roots. Easily handled, yields well; earlier than Virginias. Smaller and harder shells and must not be confounded with Valencias. 264 pods weigh about 1 lb. Price: 5 to 10 lbs. at 16c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 14c; 100 lbs. at 12c.

HOG GOOBERS—(Woandzia Subterranea)—(25 lbs. to bushel)—Used only for hogs. Come in pods like Peanuts, except that the pods are single; are very large, as large as the end of your thumb; pods are thick on vines; peas inside are single. The taste of the pea is somewhat between that of a peanut and field pea. Will not sprout in the ground; will remain all Winter in the ground for hogs. Nuts partly detach from vine in harvesting. Yield much greater than that of Chufas. Plant about 30 pounds per acre. Soak shells or shell the pods before planting. Many growers say yield per acre is double that of other Peanuts. Extra good hog feed. Planted in three-foot rows 16 inches to the row, and plowed only twice, these goobers here grew solid in row. Vines trail on the ground. Make hard and not soft hog flesh; and negroes do not eat up the crop. After pulling vines, dry for several days. Gather in October before frost. Each pod contains only one pea. Never make pops and keep well in ground. Our grower gathered on 8 acres 240 bushels and fed 25 hogs three months on balance in field. Price: 1 lb. 30c; 10 to 25 lbs. at 22c; 50 to 100 lbs. at 18c per lb.

MISCELLANEOUS FIELD and FORAGE SEED

GEORGIA CHUFAS—(Cyperus Esculentus)—(44 pounds to bushel—Hognut; Ground Almond. (See Cut.) Annual. Georgia-grown seed. Demand always consumes supply before April 1st. One of our growers recently made



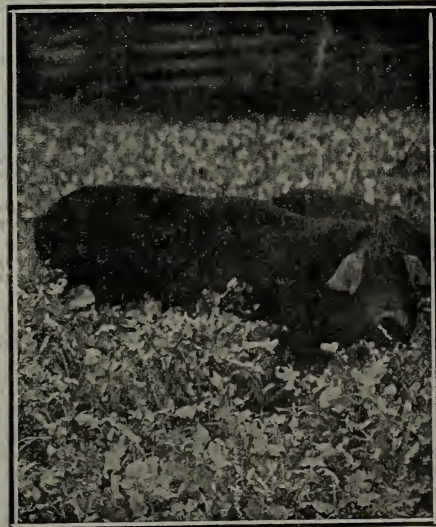
Georgia Chufas.

1,000 bushels on 100 acres. Another made 157 bushels on one acre planted July 4th. These attach to the roots. The vines can be pulled up for saving seed and seven-eighths will be found attached to the roots. The vines after being pulled up, should be allowed to thoroughly dry for several days. For feeding value an acre of Chufas equals 40 bushels of corn.

There is no better hog crop known. For hog purposes plant from April to May 10th, turn in hogs September 15th to January 15th. Mature about October and will lie in ground without rotting until eaten. Grow best in drill, rows 2½ feet apart. Do not bed or hill up; give two plowings and hoeings. If you get a poor stand, pull out shoots and transplant them. Chufas are frequently matured and harvested within 90 days after planting. Plant 1 peck to acre, 10 inches in drill. Price: Quart 40c postpaid; peck \$1.75; bushel \$5.50 not prepaid.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE—(Helianthus Tuberosus)—Georgia grown. Cut artichoke, each piece with two or three eyes. Plant at the same time as Irish Potatoes 18 inches in drill and with rows 4 to 5 feet apart; don't work after plants shade ground. Fine hog crop; produce in rich land 300 bushels per acre. Even in 5-foot rows run from row to row and make tubers—the underground being a network of artichokes. Will stay in ground for gathering at any time all Winter, and not freeze. Better

and sweeter as a human food than Irish Potatoes—steam and mash, or fry. Productive on poor soils; cultivation is inexpensive. Can bed like sweet potatoes, and then transplant. Turn in hogs on field in Fall. For hog purposes,



Grazing in Rape Field.

plant 3 to 5 bushels to the acre from February 1st to March 1st. Graze from November 1st to January 1st. We sell by measured bushel in January and February—about 50 pounds. One peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.00.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE—(Brassica Napus)—The universally grown forage crop in England, Germany and Canada for pasturing lambs, sheep and hogs. Drill 8 pounds per acre, in 3 ft. drills in Spring or Fall, through October, 15 pounds broadcast in damp lands, or drill in rich uplands. Many hog growers use Bermuda Grass in Summer

WILLET'S MISCELLANEOUS FIELD AND FOR

and use for a Winter grazing proposition solely rape. Fla. Exp. Sta. says: "We have raised as high as 22 tons to the acre in a single year. Fifteen tons of green matter can be expected almost every year. Comes in during the latter part of November and continues green until the warm Spring weather occurs." Graze November 15th to January 15th. Sown in September makes in two months an enormous amount of green feed, two or three feet high and branching. Deserving of large use for green cattle feed in Winter when Rye is almost the only thing to be had; does not make milk "taste." Can be grazed or cut three or four times. Never cold-killed; fine for green Winter chicken feed. The plants may be cut 4 inches above the ground, which enables them to throw out new shoots. Usually sown in early Fall in the South; thrives best in cold weather. At Augusta can be sown and cut almost every month in the year except in Summer months. Splendid as a human food—cooked like Spinach and a tender plant can be cut over and over again. It makes one of the very finest of salad greens. Price: 1 lb. 25c postpaid; 5 to 10 lbs. at 18c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 16c; 100 lbs. at 14c per lb., not prepaid.

BEGGAR WEED—(Desmodium Tortuosum)—The Clover of Florida. Legume. Grows 4 to 8 feet high. Sow 12 to 15



Beggar Weed.

cover; drill or broadcast pounds per acre; barely seed or sow in June grains on top of ground in corn rows at last cultivation; matures in 80 days; can cut several times or pasture late Summer and Fall; cut for hay at blooming time with mower; re-seeds itself. Indigenous to Florida. Comes up in cultivated fields about first of June. In worn pine land as a renovator of soil it has no superior. Fine for green cutting. A wonderful cattle fattener. For hogging, broadcast 10 lbs. per acre, graze when one foot high up to and through August. Spr rapidly; will take possession on land and come in as a volunteer crop exactly like crab grass. A single cultivation of the soil after Beggar Weed starts will kill it out so that it will never become a pest. Demonstration Florida farm planted June 6th, harvested 6,300 pounds hay August 6th. Wonderful for feeding; 21.7 per cent protein, 30.20 per cent carbohydrates, and 2.30 per cent fat. In Florida, an orange grove cover crop. Miss. Exp. Sta. reports 42,429 pounds green stuff per acre. If cut 2 feet high, will come out again, making two cuttings as far north as North Carolina. Planted in game preserves for attracting and feeding quail. Citrus trees do better from Beggar Weed than from other legumes. Price: One lb. 75c postpaid; 5 lbs. 65c; 10 to 25 lbs. 60c per lb., not prepaid.

RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER—Sow at cotton planting time 10 pounds per acre, 3 foot rows, 12 to 18 inches in the drill. For silage purposes can be closer planted and is ready for use in about 90 days. Cultivate like corn. Great improvement over the small Sunflower. Some are 18 inches in diameter. In Russia are used for oil. Known here as the best of all poultry foods. 40 to 50 bushels grown per acre. In cities it is the parrots' feed. Not only a valuable seed to plant on farm, but every inch of waste space around the fences and yard and field ditches should be planted in this seed; it will not only improve and beautify the place, but will produce large amounts of the most valuable feed. Fine bird attracter and feeder on the farm or game preserve. Price: 1 lb. 25c postpaid; 5 lbs. at 15c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 12c per lb., not prepaid.

JAPANESE SUGAR CANE—Strictly a Sugar Cane and not a Sorghum. Stalk is taller than Ribbon Cane and smaller—usually about diameter of your thumb; of light green color. Propagated by planting a cutting of the stalk having a live eye at the joint. A perennial and good for three to eight years without replanting as growing from the stubble—it is better to put straw over it. Stools heavily—10 to 30 stalks from a single cutting. Strong root system. Will thrive well up to the 34th parallel of latitude. Its syrup is excellent. Only an expert can tell it from red sugar cane syrup, and it is preferred by many. For 10 cents remitted we will mail you small sample of this syrup. Yields one-third more in syrup than does sugar cane. Planted thick makes fine forage for hogs and cattle—10 to 15 tons per acre. When made into syrup every ton is good for 15 gallons of syrup. We ship F. O. B. grower in South Georgia in strong burlap bags to go out by express. Every cutting contains two joints with live

AGE SEED—CONTINUED.

eye to every joint, and we ship from February 1st to March 25th. For syrup plant one cutting every 2½ feet in drill, and with five feet between rows, cover lightly, cleanly cultivate, and gather when first frost falls. For forage, plant 12 inches in the drill and four feet between rows. Cuttings weigh about 65 pounds per thousand. Four thousand will plant an acre for syrup. Price, cash with order: 500 cuttings for \$3.50; 1,000 for \$6.00; 4,000 for an acre, at \$5.50 per 1,000 for express.

JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT—(48 lbs. to bushel)—should be more generally sown in the South for poultry feed. Sow in early Spring or late Summer; matures in about two months. The Japanese is quite an improvement over the old varieties; the kernels are much larger and it is well suited for the South. Grows on almost any soil, resists heat and drought. Buckwheat, Brown Top Millet and Bene are the best plants of all for attracting and feeding birds. Price: Peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.00.

SILVER-HULL BUCKWHEAT—This variety is a well known late variety and gives excellent results wherever planted in the South. Price: Peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.00.

UPLAND RICE (44 Lbs. Bus.).

The varieties we list are the most popular, and the ones we recommend for planting throughout the South. For lowland culture get U. S. Farmers' Bulletin No. 417. The food of one-half the population of the earth. Plant March 15th to June 15th, one bushel and roll for uplands, in 20-inch rows. For farmers who have lowlands that can be plowed, but are too wet for other purposes, the growing, either for home use or for selling to mills, of rice, can be profitably done. Can be grown with June plantings after Irish Potatoes, Oats, Rye, small grains. It is better to drill in with a grain drill like Oats or Rye—requiring one bushel or more, but in heavier lands rich with nitrogen, it is better to be planted in 30-inch rows, drilling in; this prevents lodging. Threshed rice straw makes (baled) fine hay and in large use on South Carolina coast. Yields 25 to 75 bushels per acre, and one or two tons of dry straw for baling.

BLUE ROSE RICE—Originated in La. The largest Ga. Coast Rice grower declares it to be the best rice yet introduced. The stalk is sturdy, and of blue-green color, and retains its color after harvesting better than other straw, makes, therefore, finer forage. The grains are full and heavy, and the plants scatter less than any known Rice. Hull is same color as white Rice, but the grain is shorter, more blunt, and of much greater thickness. Price: Peck \$1.50; bushel \$5.00.

CAROLINA WHITE—This is the old standard Rice for upland use. This Rice is planted largely on the South Atlantic Coast. Is quite an early species; very pearly and bright when pounded. Price: Peck \$1.50; bushel \$5.00.

CAROLINA GOLD—Popular and profitable Rice for planting on the Atlantic Coast. More largely planted possibly than other types and makes a good yield. Price: Peck \$1.50; bushel \$5.00.

TOBACCO SEED.

Culture—Sow in bed January and February about 4 oz. per bed of 10 ft. by 10 ft. Transplant about June, 3½ to 4 ft. each way. Get Bulletin "Tobacco Culture," Clemson College, S. C.

YELLOW PRYOR—Makes a fine wrapper, cutter, filler or smoker, and on rich red land will make a mahogany of the finest quality and almost as dark and heavy as Blue Pryor. Adapted to gray land with red subsoil. Packet 10c; oz. 35c; 1-4 lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.00, postpaid.

IMPROVED LONG LEAF GOOCH—Our ideal Tobacco for Eastern North Carolina and South Carolina and a portion of Georgia. Ideal variety for sandy soils, grows unusually large; produces large, broad leaves of No. 1 quality; cures well; brings a good price, and makes more pounds to the acre than most varieties. Packet 10c; oz. 35c; 1-4 lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.00, postpaid.

IMPROVED YELLOW ORONOKO—Developed by careful, continuous selection from the Old Standard Yellow Oronoko, which has been more extensively planted for the Yellow type than any other. Its growth is large, but erect, its leaves are large, but of the finest texture. Packet 10c; oz. 35c; 1-4 lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.00, postpaid.

BARLEYS.

GEORGIA BEARDED BARLEY—(48 pounds per bushel)—Sow 1½ bushels to acre; best in Fall, though can be sown in Spring; excellent Fall, Winter and Spring pasture; continuously grazed; dense foliage, strong and nutritious food. See Fall Catalog. Price: Peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.00.

GEORGIA SPRING BEARLESS BARLEY—(48 pounds to bushel).—Introduced into the South by us. We are large handlers. Sow in August and cut in October, or sow for Spring use February through March; ripens in June or before; makes fine Fall grazing. Makes a big yield of seed, sown in February, or can be cut three times up to

WILLET'S MISCELLANEOUS FIELD AND FOR

May 30th, cutting at last waist high; ripens earlier than bearded and is taller, larger and stiffer. Being beardless, is easily handled, and can be fed to stock without danger, same as oats; cattle very fond of the hay; heads are six-rowed; hulls remain tight after being cut; long heads; ripens 60 to 90 days. February planting makes quickest and best of all Spring forage; better and safer than Spring-planted oats. Sow 1½ bushels to acre. Price: Pk. \$1.25; bushel \$3.50.

WINTER BEARDESS BARLEY No. 50—New. See our Fall Catalog for this splendid never cold-killed Winter Barley that is strictly beardless and was listed this Winter planted oats. Sow 1½ bushels to acre. Price: Peck \$1.25; bushel \$3.50.

OATS

SEED OATS—(32 pounds to bushel.)—Culture: Usually two bushels of Oats are sown per acre broadcast. Drilling requires one and a half bushels per acre. Can be planted here up to March, and as a rule make good crops. The most popular Oats for Spring planting are Fulghum and Burt. We are in the center of a tremendous oat-growing section. For smut in oats, one pound of Formaldehyde (price \$1.00 per pint), mixed with 50 gallons of water, will treat 50 bushels of oats. Wet the seed oats with this solution, spread on the hard ground or floor, throw a canvas over or sheet them, and allow them to stay covered for several hours.

FULGHUM OATS—Our Mr. Willet was the first man, 10 years ago, to write in the press as concerning and to exploit Fulghum Oats. Mr. Willet practically gave to the South this unsurpassed Oat which is worth to this country millions and millions of dollars.

Two weeks earlier than Appler; three weeks earlier than Texas; fully as early as Spring Oats. Ready for feed April 25th; off land by May 10th. This extreme earliness affords early Spring feeding and allows early planting for crops of Corn, Cotton, Sorghum, etc. Carries as much foliage, the grains are as large, and is as prolific in grain out-turn as any other Oat. It is rust-proof. It is never cold-killed. It withstands in the North 16 or 18 degrees below zero. It is absolutely beardless, drills easily and is a safe horse feed proposition. The best and most remarkable of Southern Oat products. Here at Augusta, Fulghum Oats planted the middle of February made better Oats than Applers that had been Fall planted. Furthermore, they

AGE SEED—CONTINUED.

were cured and in the barn and the ground sowed to Peas before the Applers were cut. Fulghum Oats planted even in March, Augusta, 1919, made fair crops. This shows their value as a Spring-growing matter. See Willet's Fall Catalog for full description. Price: One bushel \$2.00; 5 to 10 bushels at \$1.75; 25 bushels at \$1.50. Get prices on larger amounts.

GEORGIA BURT OATS—Known distinctively as Spring Oats. Better and safer than many other Oats sown in Spring. When Oats are Winter-killed these Oats are invaluable. Three weeks earlier than Native Rust-proof. The most popular of the early varieties of Oats which are largely used in Tennessee and the Southern States, both for hay crop as well as grain. The true stock of Burt Oats are unusually free from rust, healthy, clean, make a vigorous growth of straw besides a good yield of grain. Price: One bushel \$1.50; 5 bushels at \$1.35; 10 bushels at \$1.25 per bushel. Get prices in large amounts.

FALL OATS—For all types Fall Oats, get Willet's 1921 Fall Catalog, giving full descriptions.

FALL RYES—For full descriptions Fall Ryes, get Willet's 1921 Fall Catalog.

THE FALL WHEATS—For all types Fall Wheat get Willet's 1921 Fall Catalog, for full descriptions.

CYCLONE SEED SOWER.

A POPULAR SEEDER, AND EXTENSIVELY USED.



Guaranteed to distribute seed perfectly evenly and will not throw seed in an upward direction, or against the operator, but direct and evenly to the land. Has automatic cut-off and regulator. Sows Clover, Timothy, Red Top, or Herds Grass, Alfalfa, Oats, Rye, Wheat, Millet, Buckwheat, Turnips and other varieties of farm seeds. Also distributes bone dust, land plaster and fertilizer to advantage. Price, \$3.00 each.

Vetches, Clovers and Grasses

SUITABLE FOR THE SOUTH

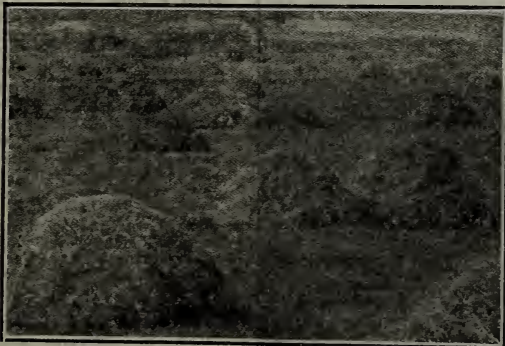
GET OUR FALL CATALOGUE FOR FULL DESCRIPTIONS

NOTE—"Leguminous Crops in North Carolina."—A good bulletin. Experimental Station, Raleigh, N. C. Get it.

FALL VETCHES—For full description of following get Willet's Fall Catalog, viz.: Hairy Vetch, English Vetch, Narrow Leaf or Augusta Vetch.

CLOVERS

ALFALFA, or LUCEERNE CLOVER—(60 pounds to bus.)—A legume and soil renovator. Use Mulford Cultures; 1-acre size, \$1.50; 5-acre size, \$5.00—all postpaid. (Med-



(A Field of Alfalfa Near Augusta, Making Four Tons Acre.)

icago Sativa.) Stools or multiplies and stems heavily—30 to 40 stalks from one root. These throw out numberless intertwined branches; average growth 3 feet. Drill 10, or broadcast 20 pounds per acre, Spring or Fall. Cut before blooming 4 to 5 times a season. Deep feeder—needs a loose soil; grown throughout America; better than red clover. In place of successive cuttings, Alfalfa can be cut

in June and then pastured until October 1st. Pound for pound, it has equal feeding value with bran or the grains. At the Government Diversity Farm in Alabama there was netted \$51 an acre on Alfalfa—five cuttings, \$12 per ton for hay on land rated at \$15 per acre. Georgia Agl. Col. made 6½ tons per acre with five cuttings. Best in Georgia to drill, 3-foot rows, and clean cultivate for several years the middle till weeds are driven out, then plant middles. Alfalfa will lap when grown in 2½-foot rows. On a small scale, if a few rows are grown in a garden or around the border of the garden walks, it will furnish for many months in the year, in successive cuttings, goodly amounts of green forage, year after year, without replanting. Many people grow Alfalfa successfully by planting 15 or 20 pounds along with Spring Oats in February. Price: One pound 65c postpaid; 5 to 10 pounds 50c; 25 to 50 pounds 45c; 100 pounds 40c, not prepaid.

HAIRY PERUVIAN ALFALFA—Is fast supplanting in the Southwest the other 9 types of Alfalfa. It carries a very much longer season and, therefore, carries more cuttings, and yields according to all tests, 1.1-4 to 1.1-2 tons more of hay per acre than other types; the hay is of finest quality because of the greater abundance of leaves which are much larger than the usual types. Grows at a lower temperature than other Alfalfas, and hence grows the earlier in Spring and later in Fall. Remarkable to say, this Alfalfa keeps practically green and an edible proposition throughout the whole year, while other Alfalfas go down at frost. Takes on a fuzz in Winter, which protects the plant. Leaves off fuzz in Summer. Large leaves grow up to the very top of the plant.

Drill ten lbs. per acre; 20 lbs. broadcast. Price: One lb. 80c postpaid; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. 70c lb., not prepaid.

GEORGIA BURE CLOVER, or SPOTTED CLOVER—(Medicago Arabic)—In burr; 10 pounds to the bushel; in immense use. For culture for July and August, 1921, sowings, get Willet's 1920 Fall Catalog.

JAPAN CLOVER—(25 lbs. to bushel.) (Lespedeza Striata.) Use Mulford Cultures. 1-acre size, \$1.50, postpaid; 5-acre size for \$5.00; all postpaid. A perennial legume. Grows anywhere; is tenacious in any soil; lasts always; well known now in the South. Sow in Fall or Spring in permanent pastures by scarifying surface with disc harrow. Is eaten greedily by stock—June until frost. In rich soils grows 20 to 30 inches high and is mowed,

WILLET'S VETCHES, CLOVERS AND GRASSES—CONTINUED.

two tons to acre. Appears in May. Can plant in Spring 25 pounds per acre alone, or Fall with Rye and Oats. Spreading by natural means rapidly through the whole South. Sow one bushel seed and drag with a very light log or roll. Will grow on any land, sweet or sour. Stock and hogs are fond of it. Scatter it in the woods or pastures Fall or Spring. Sow seed in fields on top of ground after Spring Oats are planted. For reseeding do not cut till seed on lower stems have ripened, which then scatter. Price: 1 lb. 50c postpaid; 5 to 10 lbs. at 40c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 35c, not prepaid.

RED CLOVER—(*Trifolium Pratense*.) A legume. Use Mulford Cultures. Sow broadcast in Spring, September or October, 15 pounds to the acre, or sow with any Spring grain as early as ground is suitable for plowing; needs a stiff soil. Widely cultivated, for pasture, hay and enricher of soil. Price: 1 lb. 65c postpaid; 5 to 10 lbs. 55c; 25 to 50 lbs. 50c, not prepaid.

GEORGIA MELLILOTUS ALBA, or **BOKHARA CLOVER**—(30 lbs. to bushel.) A legume. Use Mulford Cultures; 1-acre size, \$1.50; 5-acre size, for \$5.00—all postpaid. Sow one bushel to acre, in March or April. One of the best crops for enriching soil. Can be pastured in Spring and Summer, and plowed under in the Fall. When cut for hay the cutting should be done when it is about 20 inches high, and not too tough. Lime or black soil is best. Once planted, always planted. Fine hay crop—several cuttings. Begin cutting in June and before seed. Does not seed first year, but reproduces from roots second year. Cut hay, and then allow to go to seed. Will reseed as long as the land is unbroken. Grows on soils too poor for Clover or Alfalfa. Grower says: "I cut per acre two tons in June, made a seed crop in August, and made a short hay crop later. Grows 5 feet high."

Blooms May to August. Grows largely with Johnson Grass, making the sweetest of all hays. Seeds about July 15th. Always reseeds as it begins seeding near ground—parties about here have grown it for years with Johnson without reseeding. We sell Mel Alba in the burr. (Never use the yellow type.) Price (native grown in the burr), 1 lb. 30c postpaid; 5 to 10 lbs. at 25c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 20c lb., not prepaid.

BLACK MEDIC, or YELLOW BLOSSOM CLOVER—(*Medicago Lupulina*.) In large use in Alabama as our best hardy Fall and Winter grazing plant. Can be grown alone or in fine combination with Bermuda or Carpet Grass. Palatable, exceedingly hardy, and seemingly indicated for us here better than either Crimson Clover or Burr Clover. Easily reseeds itself. Seed heretofore unobtainable can now be had in hulled form. Can only be planted in the Fall. See particulars in Willet's Fall 1921 Catalog.

CRIMSON AND OTHER CLOVERS—For full descriptions for following get Willet's Fall 1921 Catalog, viz.: Alsike Clover, White Clover, etc.

GRASSES

SUDAN GRASS—(See Cut.) (*Andro Sorg. Var.*) A new African sweet sorghum hay grass, fine stemmed like

pest. Makes 600 pounds seed per acre. In Florida, made 3 tons first cutting; month after, was waist high. Sweet, green or cured; is eaten ravenously. Probably the original form of sorghum. A North Georgia man writes us: "Sudan Grass bought of you is certainly a wonderful plant. Made three full cuttings, at the rate of 6 tons per acre." Plant to August 1st; usually planted in 14 to 24-inch rows, 12 pounds per acre. Cut with a mower for hay just after full bloom, it renews growth promptly and gives another cutting in 45 days; sometimes 100 stools per seed, and the second and third cuttings are fine stemmed. At Augusta, June, showed height of 5½ feet, 32 stools per one seed; length of root, 14 inches. Augusta parties who have used it here for three years, claim it to be the best green cutting grass. It grew here at Augusta this past year up to 8½ feet. Price: 1 lb. 25c postpaid; 5 to 10 lbs. 15c; 25 to 50 lbs. 12c; 100 lbs. 10c, not prepaid.

NATAL GRASS—(*Tracholaena Rosea*.) (See cut next page.) From Africa. In large use in Florida, where it is called Australian Red Top, and is growing in popular use. Used for hay or pasture. Spreads rapidly. Height 2 or 4 feet. Stools heavily; sometimes 100 to the seed. An annual, but reseeds itself. After reseeding it then spreads rapidly. Stands 20 degrees cold. Comes up voluntarily after melons, potatoes and oats. Excellent late Summer, Fall and Winter grazing. Hay as good as timothy. Comes early and stays late. Blooms all the time. Sow seed, drill, 6 lbs. per acre, or broadcast 15 lbs. acre. Requires considerable moisture for germination. Some growers say plant May 1st, while some set the time from February to July. Grows in clumps. Deep root system. Stools can be subdivided and transplanted; 80 days from seeding to maturity; three cuttings. Spreads, but can be eradicated by cultivation or cutting before seeding. Large fluffy seed heads. Seed matures on the Gulf late in October. Florida grower says: "Would rather have a field of Natal than Orange grove. Three cuttings and each gives one or one and a half tons per acre. Grows well in Winter. Seeds blow abroad and take root." One Florida grower says: "In orange orchard my Natal gave four cuttings—half ton each." This hay has largely shut out timothy hay importation in Florida. U. S. Agri. Dept. says: "Florida land seeded to Natal carries extra value. Florida might become a hay shipping state—and hay of finest quality." In Florida Natal Grass seed is sown in melon fields at time of melon ripening and usually two crops of hay are then gathered. If the seed are sown May 1st the first crop of hay will be ready for harvesting about July 15th. Requires about 80 to 85 days from seeding to maturity. Price: 1 lb. 50c postpaid; 5 to 10 lbs. 40c; 25 to 50 lbs. 35c, not prepaid.

RHODES GRASS—(*Chloris Gayana*.) New. From Africa. A perennial. Seed resemble Blue Grass. Hay palatable and nutritious. Plant in Spring and cut from May until September. Can be propagated from seed or from the running branches like Bermuda. Plant lightly on smoothed land in wet season and roll, 8 pounds seed per acre, in April or May. Grows continuously throughout the year. Good grazing. Blade wide as Rye system. Augusta grower says: "Tried 50 grasses on my sandy soils, and Rhodes is best of all. Made 5 green cuttings." Easily

cured. 4 to 6 feet high. Plant sends out runners, which take root and spread. Florida Experiment Station says: "An excellent hay grass; also excellent for grazing. Keeps green until cut back by severe frost and then starts growing again in warm weather. Well adapted to occupying land permanently. On drained lands of Central and South Florida enormous yields are made." Except in Winter, can be planted any month in the year; Florida prefers February through June. Needs moisture for germination. Does well in sandy land, yet it is best adapted to low moist soil. Tests, 1920, in Georgia, show grass shoulder high. In enormous and large use in the cattle country of Texas; serves Texas as well as Blue Grass serves Kentucky. A weed killer, choking out Bermuda and Johnson; resists drought and drowning out. Cattle trampling on it sods it all the heavier through the runners; stands severe frost but if tops are killed roots put out again; grows best in Spring and Fall. Can get rid of it by plow-



A Field of Sudan Grass.

Johnson. An annual. Plant Spring or Summer here within 80 days of frost. Three cuttings per season and 3 or 4 tons total per acre. Grows 5 to 8 feet, stools 20 to 40 per seed. Erect, leafy stem. Looks like Johnson, but is more leafy and sweeter. Root system like oats—never a

tucky. A weed killer, choking out Bermuda and Johnson; resists drought and drowning out. Cattle trampling on it sods it all the heavier through the runners; stands severe frost but if tops are killed roots put out again; grows best in Spring and Fall. Can get rid of it by plow-

WILLET'S VETCHES, CLOVERS AND GRASSES—CONTINUED.

ing it. Price' 1 lb. \$1.00 postpaid; 5 to 10 lbs. at 85c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 75c lb., not prepaid.

give green pasture all the year, read our catalog description of "Georgia Burr Clover." Excellent, too, for lawns. Price:

1 lb. 90c postpaid; 5 to 10 lbs. at 85c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 75c per lb., not prepaid.

BERMUDA GRASS ROOTS

—Plant about 4 bags per acre. Grows anywhere; South's best grazer; soil preserver; terrace builder; stops washes; no heat hurts it; close cropping and tramping improves it; of great value to cattle and hog man. Utilize Bermuda sod in Winter by tearing it up



Rhodes Grass.

JOHNSON GRASS—(*Sorghum Halepense*.) 28 pounds to bushel. Known, too, as Means Grass, and falsely as Guinea. Vetch and Johnson are the standard Augusta hay farm mixtures. Plant as soon as frost disappears, through June. 30 to 40 lbs. to acre. Cut before head flowers; 3 to 4 cuttings per season. Withstands drought; yields heavy crops year after year without resetting, though ground needs, each Fall, disc harrowing. Do not let go to seed, spreads if you do; the root system develops only after plant seeds. Tender when young, making immense crops; hardy. Known, too, as Cuban Grass—in large use there. Have grown Johnson here at Augusta for 75 years consecutively; this is a large distributing point of Johnson Grass hay. Large areas of Johnson Grass are to be found in Alabama, Texas and Mississippi. A few years ago these acres were thought to be quite without value, but today they, on account of the high quality and easy sale of Johnson Grass hay, are exceedingly valuable. Good combination with Bermuda, Oats, Vetch and Crimson Clover. Our cheapest hay grass, yet it contains more nutriment than timothy. In 1915 the English Government in feeding army mules at New Orleans used it regardless of price in preference to timothy. Price: 1 lb. 50c postpaid; 10 to 25 lbs. 40c; 50 to 100 lbs. 35c lb., not prepaid.

ORCHARD GRASS—(*Dactylis Glomerata*.) (14 lbs. to bushel.) Germinates within one to two weeks. Sow two bushels to acre. Fall or Spring. Excellent perennial. Commences Spring growth in February. Ready for hay cutting in April; graze then until hot Summer. Early Autumn starts new set of leaves, making rich pasturage, remaining green all Fall and Winter. Mixes well with Red Top. A good shady woodland pasture. Price: 1 lb. 35c postpaid; 10 to 12 lbs. 25c, not prepaid.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS—(*Poa Pratensis*.) 14 lbs. to bushel.) Germinates within two to three weeks. Is too well known to need description. An excellent pasture grass. Usually sown with other grasses—Orchard Grass, Clover, etc.; also used in lawns and woodlands. Sow two bushels per acre. A perennial for hard-soiled low lands. Good grazing in Fall and Winter. Price: 1 lb. 45c postpaid; 10 to 25 lbs. 35c, not prepaid.

HERDS, or RED TOP—(*Agrostis Vulgaris*.) (10 lbs. to bushel.) Good perennial. Generally sown on permanent moist land pastures. It's best when fed down close as a forage plant; not killed by overflows; improves with age each year. Its chief value is a pasture grass; although it is used largely, too, for hay. Is used largely, too, in mixing with other grasses for permanent pasture. Sow Fall or Spring, two bushels to acre. Price: 1 lb. 30c postpaid; 10 to 25 lbs. 20c, not prepaid.

BERMUDA GRASS SEED—(*Cynodon Dactylon*.) (Couch Grass or Joint Grass.) Germinates within two or three weeks. A perennial sun-loving grass, spreads extensively by creeping stems. The most valuable of all grasses for pastures in the South. Graze from May to middle of November. Every three or five years disc harrow the sod bound soil in Spring. Excellent soil binder. Ton for ton the hay equals timothy. Grows on great varieties of soil. On rich land two to four cuttings can be had (2 ft. high) yearly. Seed are planted 6 to 8 lbs. per acre in moist seasons in Spring or Summer; best to press in with a roller. After the last cutting in the Fall, plow land and sow oats or vetch, or a mixture of the two. Soil should be thoroughly harrowed, both before sowing, and if possible, smooth off with a heavy roller in order to give a level surface for mowing. The oats and vetches give a crop of hay in May and by July the Bermuda may be cut. For a combination with Burr Clover, which would

and planting any of these: Oats, Rye, Burr Clover, Vetch, Italian Rye Grass or Texas Blue Grass sets. Set out roots in the Spring or Fall or early Winter. Keep cuttings covered with wet earth till you are ready to plant. Can not be shipped and set out in extremely hot, dry weather. Set out sets 1 ft. each way in prepared and smooth soil; cover lightly. Every 3 years Bermuda fields should be ripped up by a subsoil harrow in Fall. These roots often go down 6 feet or more in the soil. Our principal Southern Lawn Grass used alone or with Burr Clover or Texas Blue Grass sets—combination making green effect all the year. Mixes well with Italian Ray Grass. Separate roots into sprigs, cut them up with a feed or oat-cutter, and drop each sprig into furrows in the drill 12 inches apart in the furrow, and cover roots. To exterminate it, plow and Winter-kill the roots and also shade in Summer by large forage plants. Put up in 100-lb. bags, holding about 12 bushels. Prices: 1 bag \$2.75; 5 bags \$2.50; 20 bags \$2.25 per bag.

NAPIER GRASS, or ELEPHANT, or MERKER'S, or CARTER'S GRASS—(*Penisetum purpureum*.) See Cut. New; from Africa. Rank growing cane-like perennial, growing in clumps—6 to 15 feet high. Erect, stools heavily—12 to 50 stems from one plant. Stem diameter 1 inch; leafy. Any soil will do. U. S. Bureau Plant Industry says in Florida: "More productive on sandy soils than any grass found." Hay, shade cured, is green and fra-



Napier Grass on Light Florida Sandy Land.

grant; grows 3 to 4 feet in thirty days. Not indicated as a food in its ripened state, for the stalk is hard. Stood the Winter climate of 1918 at Atlanta, Ga. Some large dairies have recently been started in Florida with the idea of using this grass exclusively.

In pine land Florida has grown 20 feet, and made 20 tons green forage per acre, exceeding in tonnage all known forage crops. Hay is 12 per cent protein and 41 per cent starch and sugar. Plant Spring or Summer. Grows wherever Sugar Cane grows. Frost kills back, but it grows out. Graze sparingly in Winter—not hogs. Grows February to November. Makes three hay cuttings; cut when young and 4 feet high. Propagate by planting the joint, or by root subdivision. We ship (Spring or Summer), 9-inch cuttings with two joints. Plant in 6-foot rows, 3 feet in row—2,500 joints per acre.

This remarkable new forage grass is green till frost; a large acreage can quickly be secured by setting out your own new shoots. Makes two ripe crops and four green crops per year. Plant by placing top end of cutting up, slanting in direction, and allow top of cutting to come just to the surface. High land is best. In order to put out a larger way this valuable grass we are going to make

WILLET'S VETCHES, CLOVERS AND GRASSES—CONTINUED.

all prices to the buyer delivered F. O. B. him as follows: Price: 100 postpaid by us net cost F. O. B. buyer \$3.00; 1,000 by express to be prepaid by us costing buyer F. O. B. his express office \$25.00.

CARPET GRASS (*Paspalum Compressum*).—(18 lbs. bus.) From West Indies. A perennial that spreads rapidly through its creeping stems that take root at joints. Stems and sheaves compressed. Never a pest nor a weed. Easily eradicated. Flourishes in land short in lime. Thrives under grazing and trampling, though not well under shade. Mixes well with Japan and Dallis Grass. On the Coastal Plain the best grass to restore waste lands to profitable use. In Florida indicated for a lawn—green almost the year round. Indicated for Southern golf grounds, for it is softer and more cushiony than Bermuda and comes on green earlier in the Spring and stays green later in the Fall. There is an immense demand for these seed and a demand never heretofore wholly filled. For ten years past we have been sole exploiters for this grass. Last year the government and agricultural journals largely began to advertise it. For cut-over lands here in the South Carpet Grass has no equal. The Government says that in our Southern Coastal Plains and flat woods country that this grass is better than Bermuda. Grows 2 to 2½ feet. A perennial grazing grass, more aggressive than, and will run out, Bermuda. Thrives even on our sour soils; can graze early Spring through December—remaining green longer than Bermuda. A big South Carolina cattle man writes us January 1, 1921: "My Carpet Grass came up well and is still green, though showing frost somewhat." Cultivation destroys it, if wanted. Spreads both from seed and runners; one plant in a year will spread a foot in diameter. Sow five pounds of seed March, April or May on prepared land. Price: 1 lb. \$1.50; 5 lbs. at \$1.35 postpaid; 25 to 50 lbs. at \$1.10, not prepaid.

PASPALUM DILATATUM, or DALLAS GRASS—Plant March to June. Indicated in wet heavy lands where Bermuda is not good. Do not confound with Western grass called Dallas. Sow in Spring, 8 to 10 lbs. per acre by hand, roll or plank under on harrowed land. A perennial. The great cattle permanent pasturage of Australia, where one acre supports one cow year round. Grows 2 to 4 feet high. Makes enormous pasturage, or several green cuttings. Grows in clumps; its broad leaves are near the ground. Mixes well with Bermuda. Known, also, as Large Water Grass and Golden Crown Grass. Spreads by root stock and seed. Has crow-foot seed heads. Growth is sprawling and in clumps, and spreads rapidly. In Florida green all Winter. Subdivisions of root clump can be set out for enlarging your areas or filling in vacancies. Keep cattle off till plants are well rooted and firm. Has double feeding value of Bermuda, and is a month earlier, and also later for grazing. Plowing kills it. This grass is spread-

ing naturally now in Georgia. Good amounts of Paspalum in Louisiana mixed with Japan Clover make good mixture. This grass has transformed New South Wales into one of the greatest dairying countries in the world—13 tons of green stuff per acre. Our city cut in her parks, etc., at least 150 tons of this splendid hay this past Summer. Waist high in good lands. A South Carolina cattle man January 1, 1921, writes: "My seeding of Dallis seed caught well and has been continuously green up to present time." Price: 1 lb. \$1.10 postpaid; 5 to 10 lbs. at 90c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 80c per lb., not prepaid.

GEORGIA "TEXAS BLUE GRASS" ROOTS—(*Poa Arachnifera*.) Perennial. Transplant sets or roots April to November; run off rows 24 inches apart; drop sets 12 inches in rows; can be pushed into soil with an inch-wide stick; live easily. Cultivate first year with wide sweep; after this takes care of itself. Invaluable to dairymen in Fall and Winter; makes fine pastures from November to May. Do not too closely graze crop in Summer. A mixed lawn of this and Bermuda is green all the year. Grows 2 to 3 feet high and thick; makes good cutting in Spring. Price: 1,000 at \$2.00; 5,000 to 10,000 at \$1.75 per 1,000. If by postal packages add 30c per 1,000 sets.

KUDZU GRASS ROOTS—(*Pueraria Thumbergiana*.) From Japan. Hay or pasture. Broad leaf and very rapid grower. Grows from a tuberous root, takes root each joint of the vine. Cut at any time. Three or four cuttings. Covers ground, destroys other grasses and weeds. Fine for rolling washing lands for pasturage. A perennial legume. Plant in Florida January to April; in Georgia February through March; 600 plants, 8x10 feet, sets an acre. To get quick results first year plant alternately 5x5 feet, 1,700 per acre. We can't deliver later than March 20th. Plants are already inoculated and self-rooted. In Japan, its native habitat, is grown on rough, rocky land or steep hill sides impossible for cultivation, and in this country could be raised on lands too poor for otherwise profitable cultivation. As a decorative climber the vine will grow to a height of 60 feet or more. Cattle are very fond of the hay. One Georgia grower says: "No plant whatever so valuable for hay or grazing on sandy coastal plain region. Am more and more pleased with it. I expect soon to put down 60 or 70 acres on very poor land. Two cuttings gave me two and a half tons per acre, and I practically lost one cutting, which should have been made June 15th." Kudzu is the only perennial forage legume that has made good in Florida. It does well on clay, limestone, and the better class of sandy soil. As for latitude even as high as Arlington, Va., it has produced two cuttings of hay per year, totalling five tons per acre. Price: Kudzu plants, 100 or less plants postpaid, 6c each. By express collect, 100 3½c, 500 at 3c and 1,000 at 2½c each, March shipment.

Willet's Insecticides, Germicides, Spray Pumps, Etc.

GET BEST PRICE IN LARGE AMOUNTS. ALL POISONS SENT BY EXPRESS. WE CAN'T MAIL POISONS.

FOR SAN JOSE SCALE ON PEACH TREES—Don't try to grow Peaches without getting Circular 31, Georgia State Board of Entomology, Atlanta. Spray after leaves fall; don't wait until Scale forms, but use as a preventive. Spray, too, in late Winter: Dry Lime-Sulfur, 10 pounds to 50 gallons of water, or Lime-Sulfur Solution, 1 gallon to 8 gallons of water. For Summer spray: Use 2 to 3 pounds Dry Lime-Sulfur to 50 gallons of water in combination with 1½ pounds Dry Arsenate of Lead, for use on seed fruits, such as Apples, Pears, etc. Use 1 to 1½ pounds Dry Lime-Sulfur to 50 gallons of water in combination with 1½ pounds Arsenate of Lead, dry, for Summer spraying for stone fruits, such as Peaches, Plums, etc.

FOR CURCULIO—Spray with 1½ pounds powdered Arsenate Lead. When Arsenate of Lead is used on Peaches always add 3 pounds of lime slaked into a milk to each 50-gallon batch. Apply about ten days after petals fall (when shucks are coming off). A second application may be necessary three weeks later.

FOR BROWN ROT—Spray with 5 pounds Atomic Sulphur to 50 gallons of water. It may be combined with the first Curculio spray where rot has been severe the previous year, but usually the first treatment is made three weeks after the shucks push off. Where Curculio is present add Arsenate of Lead and milk of lime. One month before fruit ripens spray with Atomic Sulphur, 5 pounds to 50 gallons of water.

PEACH LEAF CURL—Use Lime Sulfur same as for San Jose Scale.

IRISH POTATO BUGS—Dust with "Slug Shot"; or 3 pounds per acre of calcium arsenate; or spray 1½ pounds arsenate lead powder to 50 gallons water.

MEXICAN BOLL WEEVIL—Dust the dew-wet plants, 5 pounds calcium arsenate per acre. (Dusting is made at night or in the early morning before dew is off.) Get Agri. College Bulletin.

RED SPIDER IN COTTON—Microscopic mite on under side of cotton leaf. Leaf shows red spot, then dies and falls and other leaves die. Usually called August "Rust." Spray 3 pounds Dry Lime Sulfur to 100 gallons water; or one pound Potassium Sulphide (\$1.50) to 32 gallons water. Get Farm Bulletin No. 416, Washington.

DRY LIME-SULFUR—For San Jose Scale. To get Dry Lime-Sulfur into complete solution dissolve it first in hot water and then add, after solution is made, cold water. Mix 10 lbs. with 50 gals. water and spray. Costs less, freight and leakage than Lime-Sulfur Solution. Price: 1 lb. 35c; 5 at 32c; 10 at 28c; 25 at 24c, and 100 at 20c per lb.

COLD LIME-SULFUR WASH (Solution)—For San Jose Scale. Price: 1 gal. can 85c; 5 gal. can \$4.00; 10 gal. can \$5.00—cans furnished. Half barrel at 32c, and barrel at 30c per gal.—barrels furnished. Mix 1 gal. to 8 of water.

DRY ARSENATE OF LEAD—2 lbs. to 50 gals. water. Price: 1 lb. 65c; 5 lbs. at 57c; 25 lbs. at 42c; 100 lbs. at 35c per lb.

ARSENATE OF LIME—Arsenate of Lime may be used in all situations as a substitute for Paris green. Made especially for Cotton Leaf Worm. Spray 4 lbs. to 50 gals. of water. 5 lbs. at 40c; 25 lbs. at 33c; 100 lbs. at 30c lb.

B. T. S.—Sulfur and Barium. Use same as Dry Lime-Sulfur. Use 8 lbs. to 50 gals. water. Price: 5 lbs. at 25c; 10 lbs. at 20c; 25 lbs. at 16c; 50 lbs. at 15c lb.

WILLET'S INSECTICIDES—CONTINUED.

DRY BORDEAUX MIXTURE—For fungus roots, blight, mildew and melon anthracnose and stem-end rot, etc. Use 8 lbs. to 50 gals. water. Price: 1 lb. at 45c; 5 lbs. at 40c; 25 lbs. at 35c; 50 lbs. at 33c lb.

ATOMIC SULPHUR—For control of scab and brown rot on stone fruits this material has no equal; use 5 lbs. to 50 gals. water. Price: 5 lbs. 26c lb.; 10 lbs. 21c; 25 lbs. 17c; 50 lbs. 13c; 100 lbs. 12c lb.

CALCIUM ARSENATE POWDER—F. O. B. Augusta. The U. S. Gov. remedy for control of Mexican boll weevil. Dust 5 lbs. per acre. Contains 42 per cent Ars. oxide—(Ars. Lead has 32 per cent and Paris green 55 per cent)—and is the cheapest arsenical poison. Use also about 4 lbs. per acre dust, or 2 lbs. per 50 gals. water—for potato bugs, tobacco horn worm, codling moths, Gypsy and brown-tail moths. Do not use on very tender or on stone fruit foliage. Price: 25 lbs. at 33c; 50 lbs. at 32c; 100 lbs. at 30c; 200 lbs. at 29c lb. Get ton lot price.

PARIS GREEN—Wet Method: One pound to 100 gals. water; dry method, 1 pound to 100 pounds of flour. Price: 1-4 lb. at 25c; 1-2 lb. at 40c; 1 lb. 75c.

"BLACK LEAF 40"—A contact poison for sucking insects, plant lice and young bugs that attack cabbage and collards, cucumbers and melons for leaf hoppers, aphides and thrips, and all soft-bodied sucking insects. Use teaspoonful to $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. water in small amounts. A better spray is made by dissolving soap, and then adding "Black Leaf 40" in order to produce suds. One ounce bottle (makes 6 gals.), 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. (for 50 gals.), \$1.00; 2 lbs. (for 200 gals.), for \$3.25. By express only.

WHALE OIL SOAP—Lice and delicate larvae. Use for Eucynonous Scale on privet hedges, 1 lb. to 5 gallons of water. For White Flies, use $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of Whale Oil Soap per gallon of water and spray. Prices: 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 20c; 25 to 50 lbs. 18c; 100 lbs. 16c lb.

KEROSENE EMULSION—A remedy against soft-bodied and sucking insects, such as plant lice, leaf aphids, squash bug, mealy bug, cabbage worms, etc. Make solution one part to twenty of water. One quart 80c; 1 gallon \$1.50.

SCHNARR'S INSECTICIDE—For white fly, scale, mealy bugs, rust, mite and red spider. Apply 1 gallon Schnarr to 65 gallons of water. Price: 1 gal. \$1.75; 5 gals. \$7.00.

SULPHO TOBACCO SOAP—For spraying flowers, vines, shrubs, vegetables, etc., for insects, such as red spiders, and for lice and sucking insects, two ounces makes gallon solution. 3-oz. cake 10c; 8-oz. cake 20c; 10-lb. cake \$3.00.

BISULPHIDE OF CARBON—For weevils and insects in grain to be stored away. Use in corn crib, in keeping corn, 1 pound to 70 bushels of corn, or 500 cubic feet space. Used to fumigate planting cotton seed—killing boll weevil. Put liquid in a vessel on top of material for fumigation; close room tight 24 hours; keep all fire away (fumes explosive). Pour teaspoonful in hole of any burrowing animal or into ant hill, and cover hole with earth and it will kill it. Price: One lb. can 60c; 5-lb. cans \$2.75.

SULPHUR CANDLES—Four in one box. One box sufficient for an ordinary size room. For dispelling disease germs and many insect pests. Largely used by physicians. Price per box retail, 35c.

HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT—(Arsenic, carbolic acid, tobacco, lime and sulphur—insecticide and fungicide.) Non-poisonous to animal. For all biting and chewing insects, cabbage worm, cut worm (dust the roots), potato bug larvae hairy caterpillar, sour bug, hard shell wood lice, etc. For the florist a fine, harmless fungicide and insecticide. Dust on dew wet plants, or spray liquid 5 pounds to 50 gallons water. Price: 1 lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 50c; 10 lbs. for \$1.00. Parcel Post extra.

BUG DEATH—For all biting and chewing insects, potato bug, etc. It kills chewing insects without injuring the plant. For cut worms, use 2 qts. moistened bran with $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Bug Death. Then mix 1 pt. of boiling water with 1 pt. of molasses and pour on the bran and Bug Death and mix. Place a little of mixture around stalks of plants. Price: 1 lb. with perforated metal pot, 25c; 3 lbs. for 50c; 5 lbs. 75c; 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. \$1.50; 100 lb. drums \$9.50. Express or postage extra. Bug Death can be sent by parcel post.

TREE TANGLEFOOT—Protects tree against crawling insects; it waterproofs cavities and wounds in trees and is useful after pruning and trimming. Price: 1 lb. pkg. 50c.

FORMALIN—(Formaldehyde.) As against smut mix 1 oz. to 3 gallons of water and use one gallon mixture to each bushel of grain. Spread grain on smooth, clean floor, and sprinkle; shovel grain to insure mixture distribution; cover pile with bagging and let stand from 6 to 12 hours. Price: \$1.00 pint for 50 bus. grain.

BLUE STONE—1 lb. 30c; 5 lbs. at 25c lb. For wheat, prevents smut, one ounce to $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of water, soak 12 hours.

TOBACCO DUST—Keeps lice down in chicken nests, Rose lice, etc., by dusting with it. 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. at 20c; 25 lbs. at 15c; 100 lbs. at 11c per lb.

PARA-DICHLOROBENZENE. Get U. S. Bulletin on this chemical as now used in late Summer for the Peach tree borer at roots of trees. Will gladly quote price.

ANIMAL PARASITE KILLER—Mix 1 part to 25 of water. Kills fleas, lice, mites itch and mange. One pint 30c; 1 quart 50c; 1 gal. 125c; 5 gals. \$1.00; 10 gals. 85c gallon; cans extra.

SUN SANITARY FLUID—Mix 1 part to 50 of water. An ideal disinfectant, deodorizer and antiseptic for dwellings, stables, poultry houses, etc. 1 quart 35c; 1 gallon \$1.00; 5 to 10 gallons at 85c per gallon, can extra.

RUTHLESS INSECT EXTERMINATOR—For mosquitoes, dog fleas, Argentine ants, flies, etc. (Use No. 2, heavier-bodied for cattle fly spraying.) Prices: Spraying machines are sent free with each package below. Pts. 40c; qts. 60c; 1 gal. \$1.75.

COOPER'S FLUID—Disinfectant; germicide—Cows, hogs, sheep, horses, dogs. For hog lice, etc., spray one tablespoonful to one pint water. For mange, ringworm, eczema, wash parts three times a day, one tablespoonful fluid to one pint water. Wounds and sores, bathe solution, two tablespoonfuls to five pints water. For sheep scab, one gallon to 120 gallons water—two dippings. Price: Quart \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. \$1.75; 1 gallon \$3.00.

COOPER'S CATTLE DIP TO DESTROY THE CATTLE TICK—Texas Fever Ticks can be absolutely eradicated by dipping or spraying with Cooper's Cattle Dip. Is a concentrated liquid immediately mixable with cold water; each gallon makes 155 gallons of effective tick-killing solution. Has official recognition for U. S. Dept. of Agriculture for official work. Coal tar and like dips are worthless for destroying ticks and money paid for them thrown away. There is much danger attending the making of arsenic dips. Price of Cooper's Cattle Dip—One quart \$1.25 (makes 38 gallons); $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon \$1.75; 1 gallon \$3.00 (makes 155 gallons).

Spray Machines

GOULD'S PUMP—For barrel use No. 1100 "Pomona," including pump, agitator and fittings. Price \$29.00, plus 15 ft. 3-8-in. spray hose at 25c per ft., \$3.75 plus Mistry Jr. nozzle, \$2.25—total \$6.00. Grand total, \$35.00.

GOULD'S PUMP—For barrel use, No. 1188 "Fruit All," including pump, agitator, couplings without barrel. Price, \$18.50, plus 15 ft. 3-8-inch hose at 25c, \$3.75, plus Mistry Jr. spray nozzle, \$2.25; total \$6.00. Grand total, \$24.50.

HOSE—Rubber 3-8 inch at 25c ft.—Spray Pump Hose.

DEMING'S BUCKET NO. 659 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Used largely for spraying cattle. "Veterinary Success" Sprayer. Complete with 10-ft. lead and nozzle, \$9.00.

LOWELL'S FOUNTAIN COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYER No. 110—The latest and most improved sprayer for small orchards, gardens and truckers. Price, \$7.00.

LOWELL'S BUSINESS SPRAYER No. 123—Continuous compressed air with shut-off; galvanized steel. 1 gallon hand, \$3.50.

BROWN'S AUTO SPRAY No. 1 (see cut)—"Brown's Knapsack." The best knapsack compressed air sprayer known. Convenient and easy to operate.

Galv. Iron, 1D, each.....\$ 9.00
Brass, each, 1B.....12.00

BROWN'S BUCKET SPRAY No. 6

—Bucket Pump, without bucket; 3-foot hose and nozzle, \$5.00.

BROWN'S AUTO SPRAY No. 7—

For use in bucket or barrel, with 3 foot hose and nozzle, \$7.50.

BROWN'S AUTO SPRAY No. 3—Eight-gallon galvanized steel tank on wheel-barrow frame for orchards, etc., with 8-foot hose and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet iron extension. Carries pressure 150 pounds. Price \$22.50.

HUDSON KNAPSACK—3 gallon tank spray, galvanized steel, compressed air. Similar to Brown's Auto Spray No. 1. Price \$6.00.

"SUCCESS WHITEWASH" SPRAYER MACHINE No. 968. Deeming's Handy Success Tank, not knapsack. The only small spray pump we know that can be used successfully for both spraying and whitewashing. Six pumps in one.

Price, Galvanized Iron, complete, \$13.50; price, Brass complete, \$17.00; Standard Bucket Spray, complete, \$6.00; Galvanized Knapsack attachment, \$4.75; Potato attachment \$1.00; Veterinary hard rubber nozzle attachment, 50c.

HAND SPRAYERS

Every one knows the use of a Hand Sprayer, and no home should be without one. We carry a complete line—one of the best assortments we can possibly find.

Hudson No. 4512 Hand Sprayer, 1 quart 75c.

Lowell's No. 101 Glass Tank Hand Sprayer, 1 quart. This Sprayer has a glass tank that is easy to remove and clean, and any kind of liquid can be used and no damage to the tank. Price \$1.00.

\$1.00 Invested in Insecticides Often Saves \$25.00 in Plants.

WILLET'S SPRAY MACHINES—CONTINUED.

Lowell Special 112—Tin. Capacity 1 quart. Price, 60c.
Hudson No. 7212 Continuous Hand Sprayer, each \$1.00.
The best Hand Sprayer known. 1 quart.

DUSTING MACHINES.

IRON AGE COTTON DUSTER—Two wheeled, three-row Duster, two mules, without lamp \$325.00; with lamp \$400 F. O. B. Savannah.



Lowell's Duster No. 131.



B. D. Sifter.

SPRINGFIELD DUSTING MACHINES—For Calcium Arsenate for Boll Weevil; the standard hand machine dusting one acre an hour. Prices: \$20.00, and in one dozen lots at \$17.50 each.



Send for Book on Dogs Free.

Cartwright's Dog Remedies

Manufactured by N. L. Willet Seed Company.

There are no better remedies on the market than these:
Cartwright's Mange Remedy (powder form), 50c.
Cartwright's Black Tongue Remedy, \$1.00.
Cartwright's Dog Soap, per cake 25c; per box (3 cakes), 65c.

Climax Mange Remedy—A liquid mange remedy that has been remarkably successful in rectifying all skin and scalp diseases. We sell more of this preparation than any two others, not only for dog mange, but also for human scalp treatment. Price per bottle postpaid 75c.

Dr. Haggerty's Canine Vermifuge—Especially prepared for ridding young dogs of worms. This is the mildest, most satisfactory remedy of its kind we know of. All pups have worms sooner or later, and it is wise to have a bottle of Vermifuge on hand. Per bottle postpaid 60c.

Feed for Dogs

Spratt's Meat Fibrine Vegetable Dog Cakes—The standard dog food. Used at the leading kennels and dog shows throughout the world, a staple and constant food for all breeds of dogs. Bulk, 100-lb. boxes \$12.00; ¼-lb. carton 20c; 2½-lb. carton 40c; 5-lb. carton 75c.

Spratt's Puppy Biscuits—The standard puppy food. A perfect and whole food for puppies of all breeds. Follow directions on each package. Bulk, 100-lb. boxes \$12.00; ¼-lb. carton 20c; 2½-lb. carton 40c; 5-lb. carton 75c.

Spratt's Cooked Feed—A cereal feed in granulated form. Fine to mix with pot liquor or a meat stew. Simply thicken the hot liquid with this. Per lb. (small quantities), 15c; 100 lbs. \$12.50.

INCUBATORS.

We are agents for Buckeye Incubators. Guaranteed to hatch more chicks than any other Incubator.

PRICES STYLE E—Light Construction.

No. 14, Style E (65 Eggs).....	\$18.50
No. 16, Style E (110 Eggs).....	31.00
No. 17, Style E (210 Eggs).....	42.50

PRICES STANDARD—Heavy Construction.

No. 1 (110 Eggs).....	\$43.50
No. 2 (175 Eggs).....	51.50
No. 3 (250 Eggs).....	65.00
No. 4 (350 Eggs).....	77.50
No. 5 (600 Eggs).....	120.00

Send for our Special Poultry Catalogue.

Buckeye Brooders—Guaranteed to raise more and finer chicks than any other brooder.

Monarch (Single Row). Excellent Duster for Weevil.

Potatoes, Melons and Vegetables.....	\$16.00
Champion No. 2 (Double Row).....	18.00
Champion No. 1 (Single Row).....	15.00
Little Giant (Single Row).....	12.00
Lowell's No. 108 Dust Blower.....	1.00

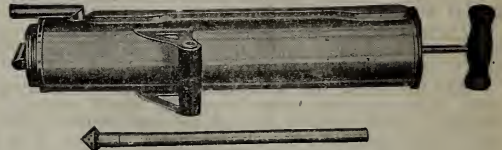


Dickey Bug Death Duster. Small size holds 1 lb. Price, 50c.

Bug Death Sifter—(See Illustration.) Holds five lbs. Ideal for Bug Death on larger scale. Price, 75c.

LOWELL POWDER DUSTER No. 131—Reservoir 1 pint Mason fruit jar. Price \$1.00.

DUSTER BROWN HAND DUSTING MACHINE—Continuous spray. Holds a pound or more powder. See cut. Price, \$2.25.



Duster Brown.

Buckeye Portable Brooders—Round Metal Brooder with lamp complete. Price:

No. 20 Metal Brooder (60 chicks).....	\$13.50
No. 21 Metal Brooder (100 chicks).....	17.00
No. 22 Metal Brooder (150 chicks).....	21.50

Standard Colony Brooder—Coal burning, self-feeding, self-regulating, simple, safe, everlasting. Send for literature. Price:

No. 18 Standard Brooder (500 chicks).....	\$25.50
No. 19 Standard Brooder (1,000 chicks).....	31.50

Buckeye Blue Flame Brooders (Wickless)—A high-power oil burning Brooder. Send for literature.

No. 10 Blue Flame Brooder (200 chicks).....	\$19.75
No. 11 Blue Flame Brooder (350 chicks).....	23.50
No. 12 Blue Flame Brooder (500 chicks).....	27.50

Hatching Eggs—We control the output of several of the most up-to-date poultry breeders in this section, and are able to supply hatching eggs of all breeds from the very finest stock.

Utility Eggs of all breeds \$3.25 per setting postpaid. Send for our Special Poultry Catalog for full information.

Poultry Supplies—We handle a complete line of the most reliable Poultry Supplies and Equipment, including Egg Boxes, Chick Boxes, Leg Bands, Caponizing Instruments, Exhibition Coops, Shipping Coops, Food Hoppers, Grit and Shell Boxes, Drinking Fountains, Poultry Feeds, Oyster Shell, Charcoal, Beef Scraps, etc. Send for our Special Poultry Catalogue.

DAIRY SUPPLIES

De Laval Separators—The recognized Cream Separator. No. 5, 150 lb. capacity per hour.....\$ 82.50

No. 10, 350 lb. capacity per hour..... 100.00

No. 12, 500 lb. capacity per hour..... 110.00

No. 15, 750 lb. capacity per hour..... 130.00

Turbine and Electric Driven Machines we will be glad to quote these on request. Write for literature.

De Laval Separator Oil—½ gal. \$1.00; 1 gal. \$1.50.

Champion Milk Coolers—

No. 2, capacity 4 gallons.....\$11.00

No. 3, capacity 8 gallons..... 13.00

No. 4, capacity 12 gallons..... 16.00

Sterilac Sanitary Milk Pails—Standard, made of the very finest steel sheeting with strainer attachments. Price \$4.50. Seamless, same as above, but without seams, heavy metal, and absolutely sanitary. Price \$6.00.

Dairy Floating Thermometers—Taylor 5715. Price \$1.50.

Milk Cans—

One gallon Shipping Cans.....\$1.75

Three gallon Shipping Cans..... 3.00

Five gallon Shipping Cans..... 5.50

Ten gallon Shipping Cans..... 6.50

Refrigerator Cans—5 gallons \$11.35; 10 gallons \$14.00.

Milk Bottles—Write for prices.

Milk Bottle Brushes—No. 86, long handle, good bristles, 50c each, postpaid.

Milk Can Brushes—No. 8, 40c each, postpaid.

Milk Bottle Carriers—Galvanized Iron for delivering milk, 6 pt. size \$1.00, 8 pt. \$1.50, 6 qt. \$1.50; 8 qt. \$2.00.

Wagon Delivery Cases—Heavy wood, 20 pt. case, each \$2.25; 12 qt. \$2.25.

Milk Bottle Caps—Regular, package 30c postpaid; box 5M \$3.45; 5 boxes at \$3.35 per box.

CERTIFIED heavy pasteboard with flaps, package 35c postpaid; box 5M \$4.85, 5 boxes \$4.75 per box.

Butter Paper—Genuine vegetable parchment paper, 1 lb. 55c postpaid; 5 lbs. at 50c per lb., postpaid.

Butter Cartons—1 lb. size, 1 doz., 35c; 100 \$2.00 postpaid.

WILLET'S PREPARATIONS AND NURSERY DEPARTMENT

CONTAGION RAT DEATH—A culture in a bottle which as fed on bread gives rat or mouse contagious skin disease from which he dies in ten to fourteen days, and which disease he spreads to other rats by contact or leaving Contagion on sides of rat holes. Rat dies odorless and mummified. Has never been known to be other than harm-

less to other animals; nor to cats eating the dead rats. We have sold this for eight or ten years with great satisfaction, for there are hosts of people who are afraid of poisons on account of dogs, cats, children, etc. Whole package must be used each time. Price, 1 box postpaid, 50c.

SUN SANITARY FLUID—Disinfectant of the Creolin order, with strong Carbolic Acid odor. Use 1 part to 50 of water. For closets, sinks, drains, public places and floors, and for mosquito larvae in stagnant water. Qts. 35c, Gals. \$1.00.

WILLET'S BARIUM RAT POISON—Can not be sent by mail. Shipped by express only. The Government's new remedy now used with sensational success against rats at Atlantic ports. The best anti-rat and mice poison remedy; 100 per cent efficient, too, for cock roaches. Price: 1 lb. carton (powder), 35c—For Express only.

ANIMAL PARASITE KILLER—Invaluable for hog and other animal lice, Dog fleas, mites, etc. Coal tar odor. Use 1 part to 25 of water. Qts. 50c, Gal. \$1.25.

CLIMAX MANGE REMEDY—Pine tar odor. Especially and universally now used for Barbers' Shampoo and for all scalp and hair treatments. We guarantee its superior excellence. Leaves hair soft and glossy. We are shipping this in barrel and in gross lots throughout the United States to Barber Supply Houses as being the very best of remedies for falling hair, dandruff, and scalp diseases. Use Climax in connection with Cartwright's dog soap (see below), and you will get a perfect shampoo. Excellent for Dog Mange. Prices: 1 12-oz. bottle, 75c; 1 doz., \$6.50; 1 gal., \$4.25.

COMFORT BED BUG EXTERMINATOR—For spraying. Easily applied. Pleasant odor. Non-poisonous. Vastly superior to the usual poisonous preparations. Prices: Pts. 50c; Qts. 75c; Gals. (tin) \$1.75; sprayers (1 qt.) extra at 60c, 85c, \$1.00 each.

RUTHLESS INSECT EXTERMINATOR No. 1—Spray. The best remedy for mosquitoes at night. This remedy absolutely does away with the mosquito trouble at night as sprayed in the room at bedtime. For dog fleas. Argentine Ant exterminator. The largest patented remedies for fly repelling and extermination on the market today are the same formula as ours—we having paid several hundred dollars, as did other people, for the rights to use it. No. 2 use for Cattle Fly Driver. Both Nos. 1 and 2, Qts. 60c; Gal. \$1.75. Sprayers free.

"WILLET'S HOG LICE AND MANGE OIL"—For spraying, rubbing, or rubbing posts. Made of "Crude Texas-well Oil," mixed and lightened for spraying uses with "Gas Oil," and to which is added to eradicate the Mange, a strong germicidal creolin. Prices: One barrel, 35c per gallon; one gallon cans, 60c.

TEXAS CRUDE OIL—Is excellent for hog wallows, for wood preservation on lower part of fence posts, and mix two parts Crude Oil to one of Kerosene and spray on all woodwork and floors or ground in hen house—is the only remedy for chicken lice, or "blue bug," and good for chicken fleas and mites. Price: Per barrel 40c Gal., and 1 Gal. cans, 60c.

GAS OIL—Though much inferior some use this Oil for hog lice. We quote only in barrels at 30c per gallon.

CARTWRIGHT'S BLACK TONGUE REMEDY—For hookworm in dogs. Contains also tonic pills free in extra package, \$1.00.

CARTWRIGHT'S DOG MANGE CURE—An old remedy of Lime and Sulphur. We ship in powder form. 50c. postpaid.

CARTWRIGHT'S DOG SOAP—Kills dog odor and fleas; helps skin and hair. Cake 20c, and 3 for 60c, postpaid.

NATIONAL HOG MEDICINE—Has proven in many cases with us an immense help in hog cholera herds. Valuable hog medicine of 6 ingredients. An old formula of the U. S. Government, 25c pkg., postpaid, 30c.

WILLET'S FLY GUARD—Spray. Drives Flies from Mules, Cows, Etc. Price: One Gal. can, \$1.00; bulk cans extra, 75c per gallon.

WILLET'S RAT AND ROACH POISON—Sent by express only. Two ozs. to the tube. 25c. "Rat Corn" Poison, 15c and 25c. Mouse traps 5c and 10c; Rat Traps (Security) 25c, postpaid, 35c.

Willet's "Rex Brand" Cotton Marking Ink.

No one marking or branding cotton bales can afford to do without it. All in powder form; simply add water.

COLORS—Green, Blue, Black Red, Purple. Price: Pkg. for 50 gals Ink \$3.00; postpaid \$5.15; pkg. for 25 gallons Ink \$2.75; postpaid \$2.85; and pkg. for 10 gallons Ink, \$1.50, and postpaid, \$1.60. Also "Fadeless Blue" for mill shirtings and sheetings. 1 package 25 gallons Ink, \$3.50. Cotton Branding Brushes with Han-

dles, 50c each, and Cotton Marking Brushes, No. 3, \$1.00 378, 30c; 377, 50c, and Mobile, \$2.50 postpaid.

WILLET'S FARM MACHINERY—Master's Plant Setter, \$6.75; Carolina Cotton Seed Grader, \$50.00; Black Hawk Grist Mill, \$3.50; Black Hawk Corn Sheller, \$2.50; Bostrom Improved Farm Level, \$22.50; Dixie Velvet Bean Huller No. 5, \$140.00; Cyclone Seed Sower, \$3.00; Perfection Garden Drill and Seeder, \$2.25. Dusting Machines—The standard Springfield for Boll Weevil, \$20.00; Champion No. 2, double row, \$18.00; Champion No. 1, single row, \$15.00; Little Giant, single row, \$12.00; Lowell No. 108 Dust Blower, \$1.00; Double Action, hand, holds several pounds, \$2.25; The "Iron Age," two-wheeled, two-horse, three-nozzle Duster, planned and approved by the Government, without light \$325.00, with light \$400.00.

NURSERY DEPARTMENT.

Fruit Trees; Ornamental Trees and Shrubs; Small Fruits; Nuts; Hedgings.

FOR HOME ORCHARDS—PEACH TREES—We offer as follows 2-year-old trees in Freestones—for May ripening—Mayflower; for June, Alexander, Carman, Champion; for July, Early Crawford, Hiley, Elberta, Belle of Georgia; for September, Late Crawford; and in Clings—for May, Red Bird; for June, Arp Beauty, Early Rose, Gordon, Greensboro, and for September, Heath Cling. Prices of above: 5 at 75c each; 10 at 60c each; 50 at 55c each; 100 at 50c each.

OTHER FRUIT TREES—Apples, Pears, Cherries, Jap. Plums, Quince, Jap. Persimmons, Figs, Mulberry, Pomegranates, Apricots. Price: Same as for Peaches.

COMMERCIAL PEACH ORCHARDS—Get special price on June buds in 1,000 lots.

NUT TREES—Pecan—grafts and budded—Stuart, Schley, etc., Prices: 2 to 3 feet \$1.25; 3 to 4 feet \$1.35; 4 to 5 feet \$1.50; 5 to 6 feet \$1.75; 6 to 7 feet \$2.00; 7 to 8 feet \$2.25. In lots of 10 deduct 5c, and 50 to 100, 10c from the above prices. Black Walnut and English Walnut, 5 to 6 feet at \$1.25.

HEDGINGS—Amoor River Privet, 2 to 3 feet. Price: 100 lots: at 8c per plant; 1,000 lots, 6c per plant. If sent postpaid, add 35c per hundred. Citrus Trifoliata \$15.00 per 1,000, 6 to 12-inch, and \$20.00 per 1,000, 12 to 18 inches. Buxus, or box dwarf, 6 to 8 inches. Price: 50 at 45c each; less amounts at 60c.

BROAD LEAF EVERGREENS—Abelia, 3 feet. \$1.25; Gardenia, \$1.00; Magnolia Grandiflora, 2 to 3 feet, \$1.00; 3 to 4 feet, \$1.50; Oleander, double pink \$1.50; Japanese Privet, 2 to 3 feet, \$1.00; American Holly, 2 feet, \$1.50.

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS—Cedrus Deodara, 5 feet, \$4.50; Arborvitae Thuya, 2 feet, \$1.50; Pyramidal form, 1½ feet, \$1.50; Round Arborvitae, 1½ feet, \$1.75; same price for Oriental Arborvitae. Silver Cypress, 15 inches, \$2.00; Norway Spruce, 2 feet, \$1.50.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS—Golden Bell, 4 feet, 75c; Spirea, 75c; Lilac, 3 to 4 feet, 75c; White Flowering Dogwood, 3 to 4 feet, \$1.25; Bush Honeysuckle, 75c; Deutzia, 3 to 4 feet, 75c; Snow Ball, 3 to 4 feet, 75c; Sweet Shrub, 85c; Banana Shrub, 75c; Japan Quince, 85c; Double Kerria, 2 to 3 feet, \$1.25; Pepper Bush, 2 to 3 feet, \$1.25; Pearl Bush, 2 to 3 feet, 75c; Flowering Pomegranate, 2 to 3 feet, \$1.25; Althea, 3 to 4 feet, 75c; Butterfly Bush, 75c; Weigela, 3 to 4 feet, 75c; Hydrangea, 2 to 3 feet, \$1.00; Crepe Myrtle, 2 to 3 feet, 75c; Rosa Rugosa, 90c; Cherokee Rose, 85c; Snowberry, 3 to 5 feet, 85c; Naked Jasmine, 2 years old, 75c.

SHADE TREES—Usually 5 to 6 feet, \$1.75—Norway Maple; Horse Chestnut; Catalpa; Red Flowering Dogwood; Ginkgo; Varnish Tree; Tulip Poplar; Cucumber Tree; Flowering Peach; Pin Oak; Willow Oak; American Linden. \$1.50 a tree—Silver Leaf Maple, Cut-Leaf Maple, Hackberry, Texas Umbrella, Flowering Crabapple, \$1.25 per tree—White Dogwood; Sycamore; American Elm; Weeping Willow. \$1.00 per tree—Lombardy Poplar and Volga Poplar.

ROSES—80c. All varieties, good stocky, 2-year-old at 80c each, postpaid.

VINES—Boston Ivy, Virginia Creeper and Clematis, 60c; Wistaria 75c; Akebia, 60c.

SMALL FRUITS—Strawberries, all varieties, except Ever Bearing. Price: By mail postpaid, 100 \$1.75; 300 for \$3.00; 500 for \$4.00. By express: 1,000 at \$6.00. Ever Bearing, price, postpaid, 100 for \$2.25; 300 for \$5.50; 500 for \$7.50. By express: 1,000 at \$10.00. Grapes, all varieties, good stocky plants. Price: 45c each, Scuppernongs, 60c; Raspberries, Blackberries and Dewberries, 15c.

N. L. WILLET SEED CO.,

Augusta, Ga.

SOUND SEEDS FOR THE SOUTH



N.L.WILLET SEED CO.
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA